

# Hardesty's MONROE COUNTY

## HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe was organized in the year 1799, and therefore antedates the beginning of the present century. It was the twelfth county of the "Old Dominion" which was formed west of the Alleghany mountains and was named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States. Of him a biographical sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Greenbrier was formed in 1778, and for eleven years embraced within its limits all of what is now Monroe county; but as the last century drew to a close the old pioneers became wearied with long jaunts to Lewisburg to attend court, and accordingly a petition asking for the formation of a new county was circulated, numerous signed and forwarded to the "old capital city on the James," where it was laid before the general assembly. That body heard it with favor, and on the 14th day of January, 1799, a bill was passed entitled "An act to provide for the division of Greenbrier and the formation of a new county."

A copy of that bill may be found on page 168 of Henning's General Statutes of Virginia for the last-named year. The first section declared that all the territory taken to be divided into the following

one distinct  
called and  
Thus was c  
Virginia he  
trans-moun

### THE F

Anothe  
for holdin  
the time  
with that  
May, 179  
the coun  
George I  
one mile  
town of  
by A.  
compos  
justices,  
from hi  
governor  
Hutchi  
Estill,  
Hutch  
Bynesio  
Hanly

An e  
choice  
the vari  
at once  
the d  
Woodw

forwarded to the old capital city on the James," where it was laid before the general assembly. That body heard it with favor, and on the 14th day of January, 1799, a bill was passed entitled "An act to provide for the division of Greenbrier and the formation of a new county."

A copy of that bill may be found on page 168 of Henning's General Statutes of Virginia for the last-named year. The first section declared that all the territory included within the following bounds, to-wit: "Beginning where the ridge dividing the eastern and western waters joins Peter mountain, and with the said ridge to the ridge which divides Howards and Second creeks; thence with the said ridge westwardly, including the waters of Second creek, to the wagon road at Robert Knox's; thence with the said creek to Thomas Nickles spring branch; thence a straight line to Aldersons ferry-landing on Greenbrier river, to the mouth of Muddy creek; thence crossing the same to the ridge that divides the waters of Muddy creek and Griffiths run, and with the said ridge to Kenneys knobs, and with the said knobs including the waters flowing into Greenbrier river into New river, and up the same to where it breaks through Peters mountain; thence with the said mountain as easterly course to the beginning, the enclosed area to form

governor of  
Hutchison, J  
Estill, Wil  
Hutchison  
Byrnesides, V  
Hanly and

An election  
choice of J  
the various o  
at once ente  
the duties  
Woodward  
practice lav  
prosecut  
common  
prescribed  
it was "ord  
from Geor  
for conver  
Isaac Esti  
from the  
sheriff of  
with Jame  
and John  
bond "co  
for the fa  
of the of  
James Al  
license "  
respecti  
Byrnesid  
governor  
appointe  
lands. O  
Arbuck  
deputy s

## Hardesty's

# MONROE COUNTY

UNTY.

he year  
tes the  
tury. It  
e "Old  
west of  
id was  
oe, the  
ites. Of  
found  
ier was  
n years  
what is  
he last  
e old  
a long  
court,  
ng for  
y was  
d and  
ity on  
before  
heard  
day of  
passed  
or the  
d the

one distinct and new county to be called and known as Monroe county." Thus was checkered upon the map of Virginia her twelfth subdivision in the trans-mountain region.

## THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

Another section of the bill provided for holding the county court, and fixed the time and place. And in compliance with that provision, on the 21st day of May, 1799, the first court ever held in the county convened at the house of George King, Esq., which stood about one mile east of the present site of the town of Union, on lands now owned by A. J. Kelly. The court was composed of the following-named justices, each holding a commission from his excellency, James Monroe, governor of Virginia, viz.: William Hutchison, James Alexander, Isaac Estill, William Haynes, John Hutchison, John Gray, John Byrnesides, William Graham, James Hanly and William Vawter.

An election for clerk resulted in the choice of John Hutchison, who took

on asking for  
county was  
signed and  
aptial city on  
is laid before  
t body heard  
14th day of  
was passed  
vide for the  
er and the

be found on  
eral Statutes  
amed year.  
that all the  
e following  
where the  
nd western  
, and with  
dge which  
nd creeks;  
estwardly,  
nd creek,  
t Knox's;  
o Thomas  
a straight  
ading on  
mouth of  
the same  
waters of  
run, and  
ys knobs,  
ading the  
rier river  
same to  
h Peters  
the said  
to the  
to form

composed of the following-named  
justices, each holding a commission  
from his excellency, James Monroe,  
governor of Virginia, viz.: William  
Hutchison, James Alexander, Isaac  
Estill, William Haynes, John  
Hutchison, John Gray, John  
Byrnesides, William Graham, James  
Hanly and William Vawter.

An election for clerk resulted in the  
choice of John Hutchison, who took  
the various oaths prescribed by law and  
at once entered upon the discharge of  
the duties of his office. John  
Woodward was granted a license to  
practice law, and was appointed to  
prosecute in behalf of the  
commonwealth, and took the  
prescribed oaths. It was now noon, and  
it was "ordered that the court adjourn  
from George King's house to his barn  
for conveniency." Upon reassembling  
Isaac Estill presented a commission  
from the governor appointing him  
sheriff of the county, and he, together  
with James Alexander, William Haynes  
and John Byrnesides, entered into a  
bond "conditioned according to law,"  
for the faithful discharge of the duties  
of the office. Then John Wallace and  
James Alexander were each granted a  
license "to keep an ordinary" at their  
respective places of abode. John  
Byrnesides was recommended to the  
governor as a suitable person to be  
appointed to the office of surveyor of  
lands. On motion of Isaac Estill John  
Arbuckle was appointed under or  
deputy sheriff of the county.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court having fixed upon the land of James Alexander (the same upon which the town of Union now stands) as a suitable location for the courtyseat, it was ordered that the courthouse be built at that place.

The court then proceeded to fix the rates for ordinaries as follows: For a warm dinner, 2 shillings; a cold dinner, 1 shilling and 6 pence; a warm breakfast the same; a cold breakfast, 1 shilling and 3 pence; lodging in a feather bed 9 pence; lodging on a chaff bed, 6 pence; corn, per gallon, 9 pence; oats, per gallon, 7 pence; pasture for horses 24 hours, 6 pence; "stabling" and hay 24 hours, 1 shilling; whiskey, per gallon, 8 shillings; common rum, per gallon, 20 shillings; spirits, per gallon, 32 shillings; peach brandy, per gallon, 12 shillings; Madeira wine, per gallon, 30 shillings; Teneriffe and Lisbon wine, per gallon, 24 shillings; other wines, per gallon, 20 shillings; cider, per gallon, 3 shillings; beer, per gallon, 2 shillings.

From "ordinaries" the court turned its attention to the military establishment, and James Graham was recommended to the governor as one well qualified to discharge the duties of colonel of the county. John Hanly and John Hutchison were recommended for majors; Isaac Estill, John Hynesides, James Jones, Robert Nickle, William Graham, Samuel

On the morrow the court convened, the house of John Union now standing on the site of the old one after viewing the same the court postponed the term of court.

Isaac Estill, then "excepted" which may be taken as a jail for security in his custody that the courthouse of John Union court-house is in it therein."

The first second term 18th day of John Hinch recovery of judgment in the sum of \$ 1111

## FIRST CIRCUIT

The first held in Mont Springs on the 1st with the Hon of the dt counties of Montgomery

Madeira wine, per gallon, 30 shillings; Teneriffe and Lisbon wine, per gallon, 24 shillings; other wines, per gallon, 20 shillings; cider, per gallon, 3 shillings; beer, per gallon, 2 shillings.

From "ordinaries" the court turned its attention to the military establishment, and James Graham was recommended to the governor as one well qualified to discharge the duties of colonel of the county. John Hanly and John Hutchison were recommended for majors; Isaac Estill, John Byrnesides, James Jones, Robert Nickle, William Graham, Samuel Clarke, Henry McDaniel and Watt Farley for captains; Nimrod Tacket, John Hanly, jr., George Swope, James Gray, William Maddy, David Graham, Talison Shumate and Thomas Wyatt for lieutenants, and Alexander Dunlap, Charles Keenan, James Young, James Byrnesides, James Miller, James Gwinn, James Thompson and John Harvey for ensigns. John Leech was nominated as captain of a troop of cavalry; Robert Patton for first lieutenant; Joseph Alderson for second lieutenant, and Ervin Benson for cornet.

Then civil business once more engaged attention, and James Graham was recommended to the governor as a suitable person "to execute the office of coroner," and Thomas Lowe, Robert Dunbar, John Cottell, William Dison, George Foster, Enos Halstead and Joshua Lewis were appointed constables.

judgment in  
the sum of  
s h i l l i n

## FIRST CIRCUIT

The first held in Mont Springs on t with the Ho of the d counties Montgomer presiding. J to prosecu Samuel De

At this ever sat county composed gentlemen Dennis Samuel T Lemaye Snodgrass Joseph Vawter, Byrnes After retired present indietme one agai and the also to Zacharia being th Kiincaid

## PROCEEDINGS.

fixed upon the  
after (the same  
of Union now  
ation for the  
red that the  
it place.

led to fix the  
flows: For a  
cold dinner,  
urn breakfast  
it, 1 shilling  
rather bed 9  
ed, 6 pence;  
oats, per  
r horses 24  
and hay 24  
er gallon, 8  
gallon, 20  
2 shillings;  
2 shillings;  
0 shillings;  
per gallon,  
gallon, 20  
1 shillings;

it turned  
military  
than was  
it as one  
duty of  
land.

On the morning of the third day the court convened, as per adjournment, at the house of James Alexander, where Union now stands, and the committee on the site of the public buildings, after viewing the ground, decided to postpone the matter until the next term of court.

Isaac Estill, sheriff of the county, then "excepts to the consequences which may happen for the want of a jail for securing prisoners that may be in his custody." Then it was "ordered that the court shall be held at the house of James Alexander until the court-house shall be ready for holding it therein."

The first civil suit was tried at the second term, which convened on the 18th day of June, 1799. It was that of John Hinchman vs. Levi Lowe for the recovery of money. It resulted in a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of three pounds seventeen shillings and costs.

## FIRST CIRCUIT SUPERIOR COURT

The first circuit superior court ever held in Monroe convened at the Sweet Springs on the 19th day of May, 1800.

at  
co  
th  
w  
C

pasture for 12 1/2  
 "stabling" and hay 24  
 whiskey, per gallon, 8  
 run, per gallon, 20  
 gallon, 32 shillings;  
 gallon, 12 shillings;  
 gallon, 30 shillings;  
 on wine, per gallon,  
 vines, per gallon, 20  
 gallon, 3 shillings;  
 illsings.

"the court turned  
 o the military  
 ames Graham was  
 o governor as one  
 earge the duties of  
 ' John Hanly and  
 e recommended

Estill, John  
 Jones, Robert  
 Graham, Samuel  
 niel and Watt  
 Vinrod Tacket,  
 e Swope, James  
 David Graham,  
 Thomas Wyatt  
 vander Dunlap,  
 Young, James  
 Miller, James  
 on and John  
 hn Lecch was  
 of a troop of  
 ton for first  
 on for second  
 Benson for

once more  
 unes Graham  
 governor as a  
 te the office  
 Lowe, Robert  
 illiam Dison,  
 alstead and  
 appointed

second term, which convened on the  
 18th day of June, 1799. It was that of  
 John Hinchman vs. Levi Lowe for the  
 recovery of money. It resulted in a  
 judgment in favor of the plaintiff for  
 the sum of three pounds seventeen  
 s h i l l i n g s a n d c o s t s .

## FIRST CIRCUIT SUPERIOR COURT

The first circuit superior court ever  
 held in Monroe convened at the Sweet  
 Springs on the 19th day of May, 1800,  
 with the Hon. Archibald Stewart, judge  
 of the district composed of the  
 counties of Greenbrier, Botetourt,  
 Montgomery, Kanawha and Monroe,  
 presiding. John Skinner was appointed  
 to prosecute in behalf of the State, and  
 Samuel Dew was made clerk.

At this term the first grand jury that  
 ever sat for the body of Monroe  
 county was empanelled. It was  
 composed of the following named  
 gentlemen: William Royal, foreman;  
 Dennis Cochran, John Mathews,  
 Samuel Todd, Hugh Caperton, John  
 Lemayeur, Joseph Snodgrass, Isaac  
 Snodgrass, William Howell, John Peck,  
 Joseph Cloyd, John Lewis, William  
 Vawter, Jacob Persinger, John  
 Byrnesides, and James Byrnesides.  
 After their instructions they  
 retired "to consider their  
 presentments." Two true bills of  
 indictments for felony were returned,  
 one against Jack Hunt (free colored),  
 and the other against John Kincaid;  
 also two for assault and battery,  
 Zachariah Estill and John Thompson  
 being the parties charged. Hunt and  
 Kincaid were both tried and acquitted

" James  
 " John Dunca  
 " John Wilson  
 " John Higg  
 " Moses Higg  
 " Nicholas H  
 " Joseph Ald  
 " Joseph Ald  
 " John Woo  
 " James Ale  
 " A deposit

Mon  
 By 917 titl

It has  
 stranger  
 certainly  
 history w  
 theater u  
 played st  
 have nev  
 romanci  
 presente  
 continen  
 race des  
 and me  
 Anglo-S  
 march a  
 rim of  
 colony  
 the m  
 destine  
 scene b  
 for one  
 stands,  
 parallel



at this term. The second term of this court convened at the same place on the 18th day of October, 1800, at which time the celebrated Paul Carrington presided as judge.

FIRST FINANCIAL EXHIBIT  
The first statement showing the financial condition of the county appears in the records of the October term of 1800. It is as follows:

# FIRST FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

## Monroe County

To Isaac Estill, sheriff, for public services	-	-	-	-	-	\$140 00
" John Hutchison, services as clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-41 53
" John Bymesides, surveyor of lands	-	-	-	-	-	-17 20
" James Graham, coroner	-	-	-	-	-	- 51 8
" Thomas Higginbotham, for two grown wolf scalps	-	-	-	-	-	- 4 00
" Joseph " " one "	-	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" James Hawkins " " "	-	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" John Duncan " " "	-	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" John Wilson " " "	-	-	-	-	-	- 2 00
" Moses Higginbotham " " "	-	-	-	-	-	- 6 00
" Nicholas Hawey " 6 young "	-	-	-	-	-	-55 00
" Joseph Alderson, for work on jail	-	-	-	-	-	-37 00
" Joseph Alderson & Co., for underpinning court house	-	-	-	-	-	-67 00
" John Woodyard, services as commonwealth's attorney	-	-	-	-	-	-10 00
" James Alexander, for use of house	-	-	-	-	-	- 522 76
" A depositum for contingent expenses	-	-	-	-	-	

## CONTRA.

\$917 00

Cr.

Monroe County

\$917 00

- .. Joseph Alderson, for work on jail
- .. Joseph Alderson & Co., for underpinning court
- .. John Woodyard, services as commonwealth's att
- .. James Alexander, for use of house
- ! A depositum for contingent expenses

## CONTRA.

Monroe County

By 917 tithables at one dollar per poll

## THE PIONEER

It has been said that truth is stranger than fiction, and such it certainly is to the student of border history who, in his imagination, sees a theater upon the stage of which is played such dramas and tragedies as have never been dreamed of by the romancist and novelist. First is presented the picture of a broad continent over which roam a savage race destined to become the fiercest and most relentless foe which the Anglo-Saxon has encountered in his march around the globe. Then on the rim of that continent he sees a little colony which, like the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, is destined to fill the world. With that scene begins the period of blood which for one hundred and eighty-five years stands, in its horrid cruelties, without a parallel in the annals of the world.

The scene excluded, was a kind of frontier thir necessity fam cap with nigh for cha Far an col ne the me int a say

in the community's attention  
of the Bureau  
with reference

67 (U)  
10 (U)  
333 76

CONFIDENTIAL

8017 (U)  
Ch.  
8017 (U)

not just just

truth to  
such if  
it is  
in which  
which is  
either as  
by the  
first to  
bureau  
savage  
interest  
in the  
in his  
say the  
a little  
just of  
may be  
in that  
which  
a more  
about a  
b.

The prominent character in all these scenes is the pioneer. He belongs exclusively to the age in which he lived. No other age can claim him. He was an actor in scenes of no common kind; but the frontier man and the frontier family in the Virginias are things of a bygone age. It was necessary then that the head of the family should be hardy, fearless, capable of enduring labor and exposure without injury, and able by day or night to find his way through the forest with the certainty which distinguished the wolf of the Indian. Familiarity with the use of the rifle and the sword was scarcely considered an accomplishment. It was necessary that every man should know the spot and hour at which movement of his feet might be either safe or dangerous in following his course against the effect of the weather or the

In addition, he was a soldier, and true bravery and valor were displayed everywhere and at all times by him; it mattered not whether it was in the open field at Point Pleasant and Tattadega, or defending the lonely cabin of the mountaineer, he was ever the same. Alas! that the names of so many have been forgotten! It was the lament of the great Roman lyric poet that the actions of the heroes who flourished before the days of Agamemnon had passed into forgetfulness for want of a recording pen. True, the names of Boone, Kenton, Arbuckle, Lewis, Stewart, Wetzel, McCulloch, Brady, Lowther and others will live while history lasts, but the names of many thousands of others who were as great in their sphere as they, have long been lost in the oblivion of the past.

What, too, should we say of the mothers and daughters of that period?—women whose souls and bodies were so sorely tried in the fierce fires of the Indian wars. No timid shrieks escaped them; no maidenly fears caused them to shrink from their self-imposed and onerous task. Israel had her Judith and Deborah; France glories in her Joan and Lavalette; two of them unsexed themselves in the

these strue  
the Pickaw  
north of th  
Union; on  
on the  
Shanklin;  
known  
Centrevill  
fort, on  
creek wa  
in whic  
definitel  
to have  
year 1  
soldiers  
Bibber  
to the  
for the  
by wh  
march  
the w  
that  
march  
Lewis  
It was  
the  
elsew  
his fi  
year  
exan  
opini  
made  
to hig

period?—women whose souls and bodies were so sorely tried in the fierce fires of the Indian wars. No timid shrieks escaped them; no maidenly fears caused them to shrink from their self-imposed and onerous task. Israel had her Judith and Deborah; France glories in her Joan and Lavalette; two of them unsexed themselves in the excitement of battle; one ingloriously stained her hands in human gore, and the other had nothing to lose by her successful efforts; but the western heroines, without the eclat of female warriors, displayed more true courage throughout the long and stormy days of our Indian warfare, and exhibited more of the true spirit of heroism, than any example in ancient or modern history. France yet delights to dwell upon the days of Louis XIV.; Sweden points with pride to the reign of Charles XII., and England looks back to the age of Queen Elizabeth as the proudest in her annals; but America should dwell upon her PIONEER AGE. To this age belonged the first settlers of Monroe county.

## OLD FORTS IN MONROE

With the first settlements in what is now Monroe, came the erection of forts or block-houses. At various times from 1769 to the close of the Indian wars, there were no less than five of

the Rev  
elsewhere  
his famil  
year 1777  
examinat  
opinion  
made us  
behind  
the ear  
falling  
scalping  
The  
which  
place c  
suffici  
idea c  
They  
classe  
static  
two-  
proje  
about  
inma  
atten  
door  
fort  
stro  
ord  
of  
tho  
mil  
An  
pu  
art  
the  
for

these structures erected. One stood on the Pickaway Plains, about four miles north of the present site of the town of Union; one on Indian creek; another on the lands now owned by Dr. Shanklin; a fourth on what is now known as the Cook farm, near Centreville, and a fifth called Woods fort, on Rich creek. That on Indian creek was called Jarretts fort; the year in which it was built can not be definitely ascertained, but it is known to have been garrisoned strongly in the year 1773, for in that year five soldiers, including three of the Van Bibber brothers, were detailed and sent to the mouth of the Great Kanawha for the purpose of exploring the route by which the invading army should march the next year. They performed the work, and it was along their trail that the army of General Lewis marched from Camp Union (now Lewisburg), to Point Pleasant, in 1774. It was within the walls of this fort that the Rev. John Alderson (noticed elsewhere in this work), together with his family, was stationed during the year 1777. The writer, after a thorough examination of the remains of the

those soldiers  
ried in the fierce  
wars. No timid  
; no maidenly  
rink from their  
his task. Israel  
borah; France  
Lavalette; two  
selves in the  
ie ingloriously  
man gore, and  
o lose by her  
the western  
lat of female  
true courage  
stormy days  
nd exhibited  
eroism, than  
or modern  
its to dwell  
IV.; Sweden  
e reign of  
looks back  
beth as the  
ut America  
JEER AGE.  
irst settlers

elsewhere in this work), together with  
his family, was stationed during the  
year 1777. The writer, after a thorough  
examination of records, is of the  
opinion that no direct attack was ever  
made upon any of these forts, but  
behind their walls doubtless many of  
the early settlers were saved from  
falling victims to the tomahawk and  
scalping knife of the barbarian.

The term fort, in the period of  
which we write, was applied to any  
place of defense or refuge, but it is not  
sufficiently concise to convey a correct  
idea of these frontier establishments.  
They were divided into three  
classes—block houses stockades, and  
stations. A block-house was a square  
two-story structure, the upper one  
projecting over the lower a space of  
about two feet, and from this the  
inmates could fire upon an enemy  
attempting to scale the walls. But one  
door opened into the rude and peculiar  
fortresses, and that was made very  
strong, so as to defy entrance by any  
ordinary means of assault. Such places  
of refuge may appear very trifling to  
those who have seen the formidable  
military garrisons of Europe and  
America; but they answered the  
purpose, for the Indians had no  
artillery. They seldom felt as secure as  
though they had been in the famous  
fortress of the Mediterranean. To this

ROE

in what is  
rection of  
ious times  
the Indian  
an fire of

class of forts belonged those of Monroe, as also did Donnally's fort, in Greenbrier.

### EARLY LAND TITLES

The fertile lands west of the mountains was the principal attraction to the pioneer, and to possess a portion of them he risked his all—his life. But the time of which we write it cost more to survey the lands than they were worth, and this fact gave rise to several new titles unheard of save on the American frontier. There was no feudal system, no victorious conqueror to divide the grand estate among those who had borne arms in its conquest, so the frontiersmen "invented" a title of their own, or rather several kinds of titles, which we here notice. The explorer in the wilderness came upon a site which he wished to claim for his own; so, near some spring or fountain, he "deadened" or "belted" a number of trees, and the next visitor in quest of a suitable location passed on, regarding the spot as already "taken up."

Another title was what was denominated the "brushheap right." A suitable location was found in some smiling valley, the site of a little

at last the on, and at Island Emper was forever thenceforth her honor years, had the snow struggled swamps of land official warrants, titles above

For settlers inhabited. There very much account resulted established and no wedding to many forest civiliza rude se

At great



explorer in the wilderness came upon a site which he wished to claim for his own; so, near some spring or fountain, he "deadened" or "belted" a number of trees, and the next visitor in quest of a suitable location passed on, regarding the spot as already "taken up."

Another title was what was denominated the "brushheap right." A suitable location was found in some smiling valley by the side of a little river, and the would-be proprietor cut and built an immense heap or pile of brush, and around it deadened the timber. The next comer recognized the title, somewhat on the principle of the right of discovery, and sought another location. This last appears to have been borrowed from the Cherokee Indians, among whom prevailed the custom of marking the lines of the hunting grounds by belting the timber.

A third kind of title was what was known as a "corn right." It was customary with many of the first pioneers to leave their families east of the mountains, cross over, clear a piece of ground and raise a crop of corn sufficient for a year's subsistence, and then return and bring the wife and little ones to the cabin home in the wilderness. During his absence no one trespassed upon his premises, for his corn crop was regarded as a valid title.

Under these various titles much of the land in Monroe was occupied. But

very little accounts, though the establishment and nothing to mark forefathers civilization rude social

At that great se attention county. I remember only gath with the building campaign weddin compan of a do: Let 'us people, or ma miles. without an ec dress leather shirts, linsey sunbo any. I button of o paren were

those of  
s fort, in

S

of the  
traction  
portion  
life. But  
it cost  
in they  
rise to

ave on  
was no  
queror

g those  
est, so  
title of  
nds of  
. The  
upon a  
for his  
ntain,

at last the war of the Revolution came on, and at its close the title of the Island Empire to the lands in the West, was forever abrogated, and Virginia thenceforth disposed of her lands to her honored sons who, for eight long years, had marched barefooted through the snows of New England, or struggled through the pestilential swamps of the South. She opened a land office, from which were issued warrants, or patents, and in which the titles above referred to were legalized.

## A PIONEER WEDDING

For a long time after the first settlement of this section the inhabitants, as a rule, married young. There was no distinction of rank, and very little of fortune. On these accounts, the first impression of love resulted in marriage; and a family establishment cost but a little labor and nothing else. A glance at a pioneer

warrants, or patents, and in which the titles above referred to were legalized.

## A PIONEER WEDDING

For a long time after the first settlement of this section the inhabitants, as a rule, married young. There was no distinction of rank, and very little of fortune. On these accounts, the first impression of love resulted in marriage; and a family establishment cost but a little labor and nothing else. A glance at a pioneer wedding of a hundred years ago serves to mark the manners of our forefathers, and shows the grade of civilization which has succeeded their rude social condition.

At that time a wedding created a great sensation, and attracted the attention of what is now an entire county. This is not surprising when it is remembered that this was almost the only gathering which was not attended with the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin, or planning some campaign against a barbarous foe. A wedding is announced, and the company, consisting of the inhabitants of a dozen miles around, has gathered. Let us look at it. An assemblage of people, without a store, tailor, milliner or mantua-maker within a hundred miles. An assemblage of horses, without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in shoe packs, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, linsey-hunting shirts, and all home made. The ladies in linsey-skirts, coarse shoes, coarse linen sunbonnets and buckskin gloves, if any. If there were any buckles, rings, buttons or ruffles, they were the relics of olden times—family pieces from parents or grandparents. The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, old

the lands than they  
this fact gave rise to  
as unheard of save on  
ontier. There was no  
victorious conqueror  
and estate among those  
ms in its conquest, so  
"invented" a title of  
her several kinds of  
here notice. The  
lderness came upon a  
sed to claim for his  
spring or fountain,  
"belted" a number  
next visitor in ques-  
tion passed on,  
as already "taken

was what was  
rushheap right." A  
is found in some  
ie side of a little  
-be proprietor cut  
e heap or pile of  
it deadened the  
er recognized the  
e principle of the  
d sought another  
ears to have been  
heroek Indians,  
d the custom of  
of the hunting  
timber.

le was what was  
right." It was  
y of the first  
families east of  
er, clear a piece  
a crop of corn  
assistance, and  
the wife and  
n home in the  
bsence no one  
emises, for his  
as a valid title.  
titles much of  
occupied. But

bridles or halters, and pack saddles with a bear skin or piece of coarse cloth thrown over them; a piece of rope or buckskin thong often was substituted for the girth. Such was the appearance of the wedding company in Monroe and the Greenbrier valley a hundred years ago.

### WEDDINGS OF 1799

We here give a list of those who were among the first to enter the marriage relation in Monroe county, for the year 1799. They were: John Arbuckle and Nancy Stadghill, John Tennis and Polly Kincaid, George Koontz and Peggy Keenan, John Nicholas and Margaret Swope, Bartholomew Ramsey and Margaret Wiseman, Lloyd Upton and Nancy Alderson, Charles Shover and Anna Legg, Joseph Canterbury and Elizabeth Thompson, Allen Christian and Nancy Cooper, James Willey and Ann Swinney, Henry Miller and Rhoda Brooking, Isaac Edwards and Delila Smith, Hillary Blankenship and Betsey Walker, Charles Meek and Elizabeth Halsted, Edward Monohan and Mary Clarke, Richard McNeely and Mary Blankenship, Isaac Dawson and Mary Dunbar, George Park and Elizabeth Brown, William Lee and Polly Davis, John Lemmon and Mary Kerr, Zebulon Lewis and Jane Best.

### WEDDINGS OF 1800

winney, Henry Miller and Isaac  
Brooking, Isaac Edwards and Delila  
Smith, Hillery Blankenship and Betsey  
Walker, Charles Meek and Elizabeth  
Halsted, Edward Monohan and Mary  
Clarke, Richard McNeely and Mary  
Blankenship, Isaac Dawson and Mary  
Dunbar, George Park and Elizabeth  
Brown, William Lee and Polly Davis,  
John Lemmon and Mary Kerr, Zebulon  
Lewis and Jane Best.

## WEDDINGS OF 1800

Samuel Engle and Elizabeth Miller,  
George Johnston and Nancy Johnston,  
William Wood and Mary Ann McGraw,  
Abner Lewis and Eleanor Dickson,  
Joseph McClung and Elizabeth Ellis,  
Robert Dew and Nancy Wallace,  
George McGuire and Nancy Miller,  
Reuben Wharton and Elizabeth Gullet,  
John W. Nutt and Ruth Legg, John H.  
Ralison and Abigail Phillips, James  
Humphries and Isabella Charlton, John  
Jefferies and Sarah Night, Jelson Legg  
and Mary Jefferies, Thomas Lowe and  
Rachel Wickline, Obediah Neal and  
Sarah Miller, Calton Ester and  
Elizabeth Winkleblack, John Johnston  
and Rachel Johnston, William Mathews  
and Jenny Berry, Joseph Morey and  
Sally Higgins, John Greenlee and Mary  
Allen, John Clark and Susanna Ballard,  
James Henderson and Elizabeth Maddy,

John  
Samuel  
Cook and  
and Pol  
and Pol  
Mary  
Montg  
Steele  
they  
Monro  
centur  
enterp  
the  
desce

NAR  
OF

[Dict  
Allen  
her d  
T  
afte  
Hanl  
the  
of h  
relat  
a sh  
Mon

177  
husb

Joseph Swapo and Molly Hinds, Hallett Cooper and Rebecca Thompson, Moses Keens and Rhoda Sters, Joseph Claypole and Margaret Hankey, George Miller and Nancy Flinn, Henry Shannon and Esther Pepper, Edward Hathaway and Elizabeth Frailey, David Fudge and Sally Petty, Matthew Wood and Sarah Pail, Thomas Ballard and Peggy White.

## WEDDINGS OF 1801

John Lumpkin and Elizabeth Abbott, Daniel Hendrix and Ann Keatly, John Mann and Milley Harney, William Barth and Betsy Paul, James Ellis and Seale Woodside, Isaac Hutchinson and Sally Ballard, John Neely and Martha Neely, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Katharine Humphreys, Daniel Miller and Elizabeth Comber, George Whitecotton and Martha Leary, James Thompson and Polly Gastin, David Pail and Elizabeth Nosmon, Alexander Hiram and Rebecca Howls, Isaac Stroud and Phoebe Dickinson, John Park and Jane Hutchinson, Samuel Pack and Sarah Brown, Joseph Cook and Ann Lewis, Seth Mahson and Polly Galahon, William Wiseman and Polly Ramsey, Benjamin Berry and Mary Ann Boggess, Alexander Montgomery and Anne Murry, Robert Steele and Sally Champ. These were they who founded the families of Monroe at the beginning of the present century, and many, very many of the enterprising and prosperous people of the county today are their descendants.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE  
OF MRS. MARGARET HANLY

(female) child, out from the journey to Ken of establishing it was conjectured the projected for the purpose. There were six in company with of Mr. P. and Miller and Jan armed with a cause to apprehend was loaded. when I was risen we were taken in my arms. from the me was alarmed which seemed behind a log fright, and a my husband repeatedly obey the su party of his free, pulled struck me s took plac insensibility I could get the scalp husband's my eyes evidence o been exact company t the wife t The latter placed on been tested while we came with Wallis

and pack saddles in place of course them; a piece of a thong often was girth. Such was the wedding company in Greenbrier valley in

## OF 1799

List of those who set to enter the Monroe county. They were: John Stodghill, John Kincaid, George Keenan, John Hargett Swapo, and Margaret on and Nancy over and Anna y and Elizabeth Dan and Nancy Joy and Ann y and Rhoda da and Delila hip and Betsy and Elizabeth on and Mary ly and Mary on and Mary and Elizabeth l Polly Davis, Kerr, Zebulun

## 1800

Abeth Miller, ly Johnston, on McGraw, n DeLeon, abeth Ellis,

and Betsy  
Elizabeth  
and Mary  
and Mary  
Elizabeth  
Polly Davis,  
Zebulon

Samuel Pack and Ann Lewis, Seth Mulherson  
Cook and Polly Galahon, William Wiseman  
and Polly Ramsey, Benjamin Berry and  
Mary Ann Boggess, Alexander  
Montgomery and Anne Murry, Robert  
Steele and Sally Champ. These were  
they who founded the families of  
Monroe at the beginning of the present  
century, and many, very many of the  
enterprising and prosperous people of  
the county today are their  
descendants.

### NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE OF MRS. MARGARET HANLY PAULEE BY THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.

[Dictated by herself to her grandson,  
Allen T. Caperton, a few years before  
her death]

The narrator of the following in  
after years became Mrs. Margaret  
Hanly Erskine. Her death occurred on  
the 3d of June, 1842, in the 90th year  
of her age. The scene of the capture  
related below is located on Rich creek,  
a short distance east of Peterstown, in  
Monroe county.

"It was in the fall (23 September,  
1779), that Margaret Paulee and her  
husband, John Paulee, with one infant

(female) child, about one year old, set out from the county of Monroe in a journey to Kentucky, for the purpose of establishing themselves. They were attacked by a party of Indians, who, as it was conjectured, had some notice of the projected trip, and waylaid them for the purpose of making captives. There were six Indians, and the party in company with Mr. Paulee, consisted of Mr. P. and wife, Robert Wallis, Brice Miller and James Paulee. Each man was armed with a rifle, but there being no cause to apprehend an attack, only one was loaded. It was about 12 o'clock, when I was riding in front of the cattle we were taking with us with my baby in my arms. We were about five miles from the mouth of East river, when I was alarmed by the report of a gun which seemed to have been fired from behind a log, at which my horse took fright, and at the same moment I heard my husband's voice calling to me repeatedly to ride back. I turned to obey the summons when one of the party of Indians came from behind a tree, pulled me from my horse and struck me senseless with his club. What took place during this state of insensibility I never knew, except what I could gather from the Indians, but the scalp of poor Wallis and my husband's gun were objects that met my eyes upon recovering, bearing evidence of the scene that must have been enacted. There was also in our company the wife of Wallis, and also the wife and child of James Paulee. The latter were taken prisoners and placed on a log beside me after I had

another which he. After going some distance he lay down expecting he felt reviving. He set out again Rich creek. When he waded it, and assistance of James Paulee, unable to reach it in a short time, that his wife and the tomahawk of

"After recovering effects of the effects received, I observed a short distance from my arms, for it a shelter; but arrested by the who tore my killed it with a barbarously on of James Paulee the same fate. In pursuit of the I of my child, who from the wolf was lying by it; other child had destroyed by w

"The five I man named Mc barbarous then possessing the baggage to carry, and taking placed me on on hers and ripped open, the tucking the north fork of



Simon,  
becca Bowl,  
Dickinson,  
Hutchinson,  
Brown, Joseph  
Seth Mahuson  
William Wiseman  
imin Berry and  
Alexander  
Murry, Robert  
These were  
families of  
the present  
many of the  
ous people of  
are their

## CAPTURE HANLY E NS.

er grandson,  
years before

ollowing in  
Margaret  
occurred on  
e 90th year  
the capture  
Rich creek,  
erstown, in

September,  
e and her  
one infant

which was from  
behind a log, at which my horse took  
fright, and at the same moment I heard  
my husband's voice calling to me  
repeatedly to ride back. I turned to  
obey the summons when one of the  
party of Indians came from behind a  
tree, pulled me from my horse and  
struck me senseless with his club. What  
took place during this state of  
insensibility I never knew, except what  
I could gather from the Indians, but  
the scalp of poor Wallis and my  
husband's gun were objects that met  
my eyes upon recovering, bearing  
evidence of the scene that must have  
been enacted. There was also in our  
company the wife of Wallis, and also  
the wife and child of James Paulee.  
The latter were taken prisoners and  
placed on a log beside me after I had  
been restored to consciousness. It was  
while we sat on the log that an Indian  
came with the reeking scalp of poor  
Wallis, who of course had been killed.  
My husband when he saw me dragged  
from my horse, ran up and fought over  
my body with three of the Indians,  
using nothing but the hilt end of his  
gun, when one of them put his gun to  
his breast and shot him through. He,  
thinking his wife and child were both  
dead, and that he had received a mortal  
wound, left the strife and started on  
his way back. He fainted several times,  
and observed the Indians watching him  
attentively, expecting him to fall from  
the effects of the shot. Coming to a  
turn in the road he left it, probably  
thereby effecting his escape. He had  
lost his gun in the scuffle, but took

one my  
killed it with a  
barbarously of  
of James Paul  
the same fate  
pursuit of the  
of my child,  
from the wo  
was lying by  
other child  
destroyed by

"The five  
man named  
barbarous  
possessing t  
the baggage  
carry, and t  
placed me c  
on hers an  
ripped ope  
the ticking  
north forl  
leading my  
way, trav  
water for  
went in  
Stone, tra  
never sto  
night, wh  
taking ca  
hole. I su  
days, hav  
my hor  
Morgan,  
malicious  
and caus  
head. I  
purposes  
informed  
take us  
squaws

one year old, set  
of Monroe in a  
for the purpose  
lives. They were  
Indians, who, as  
some notice of  
waylaid them  
aking captives.

and the party  
ulec, consisted  
rt Wallis, Brice  
Each man was  
here being no

ack, only one  
t 12 o'clock,  
t of the cattle  
with my baby  
out five miles  
river, when I

ort of a gun  
n fired from  
horse took  
nent I heard  
ing to me

I turned to  
one of the  
m behind a  
horse and  
club. What

s state of  
except what  
ndians, but  
and my

that met  
bearing  
must have

another which he carried with him.  
After going some distance in the woods  
he lay down expecting to die, but after  
resting he felt revived, and leaving his  
gun set out again for Woods fort on  
Rich creek. When he came to New river  
he waded it, and by the guidance and  
assistance of John Woods he was  
enable to reach the fort, where he died  
in a short time, under the full belief  
that his wife and child had fallen under  
the tomahawk of the merciless Indians.

"After recovering from the stunning  
effects of the blow which I had  
received, I observed my infant lying a  
short distance from me, which I took  
into my arms, fondly hoping to afford  
it a shelter; but all my care was soon  
arrested by the approach of an Indian,  
who tore my child from my arms,  
killed it with a club, and then threw it  
barbarously on the ground. The child  
of James Paulce afterwards met with  
the same fate. The party who went in  
pursuit of the Indians found the body  
of my child, which had been protected  
from the wolves by a little dog that  
was lying by its side. The body of the  
other child had been almost entirely  
destroyed by wolves.

"The five Indians, and one white  
man named Morgan, who seemed more  
barbarous than the Indians, after  
possessing themselves of whatever of  
the baggage they could conveniently  
carry, and taking twelve of the horses,

the report of a gun  
have been fired from  
which my horse took  
the moment I heard  
be calling to me  
back. I turned to  
when one of the  
me from behind a  
in my horse and  
with his club. What  
of this state of  
new, except what  
the Indians, but  
Wallis and my  
objects that met  
overing, bearing  
that must have  
was also in our  
Wallis, and also  
James Paulee,  
prisoners and  
me after I had  
business. It was  
that an Indian  
scalp of poor  
had been killed,  
we me dragged  
and fought over  
the Indians,  
the end of his  
out his gun to  
through. He,  
had were both  
lived a mortal  
and started on  
several times,  
watching him  
to fall from  
Coming to a  
it, probably  
up. He had  
a, but took

arrested by the approach of an Indian,  
who tore my child from my arms,  
killed it with a club, and then threw it  
barbarously on the ground. The child  
of James Paulee afterwards met with  
the same fate. The party who went in  
pursuit of the Indians found the body  
of my child, which had been protected  
from the wolves by a little dog that  
was lying by its side. The body of the  
other child had been almost entirely  
destroyed by wolves.

"The five Indians, and one white  
man named Morgan, who seemed more  
barbarous than the Indians, after  
possessing themselves of whatever of  
the baggage they could conveniently  
carry, and taking twelve of the horses,  
placed me on my horse and Mrs. Paulee  
on hers and set out. The beds were  
ripped open, the feathers emptied and  
the ticking taken. We started up the  
north fork of East river, an Indian  
leading my horse. We continued on our  
way, traveling in the middle of the  
water for a mile or more, and then  
went in the direction of the Blue  
Stone, traveling all day and all night,  
never stopping until late the next  
night, when we encamped, our captors  
taking care to build their fire in a sink  
hole. I suffered much during those two  
days, having had repeated falls from  
my horse, caused by the savage  
Morgan, who seemed to take a  
malicious pleasure in cutting my horse  
and causing him to throw me over his  
head. I could learn nothing of their  
purposes but through Morgan, who  
informed me that they intended to  
take us to a Shawnee town and make  
squaws of us. They took no other

precaution to secure us than to place us pretty well in their mist, and taking our shoes, which were returned to us next morning. I frequently thought of attempting to make my escape, but every time I raised my hand an Indian would raise his. I ate nothing for two or three days. The savages seemed desirous that we should partake of whatever they got to eat. Those who killed my child were now kinder than the rest. I had prepared myself with a little dried beef, biscuit and cheese, which I partook of. I also had a bottle of spirits to use in case of sickness, which was still hanging to the horn of my saddle, but becoming alarmed lest they might get drunk and become more barbarous, I loosed it and let it fall in the weeds, where it may remain to this day.

"The next day we continued our route in a westward direction through a wilderness, nothing occurring until we reached the Ohio river, where they placed our saddles in a canoe and crossed it, the Indians swimming beside the horses, and then across to the Scioto, and thence to the Miami. The Scioto we crossed at the old Chillieothe town. We forded the Miami, and came in sight of the Shawnee town, where we camped, and the next morning the Indians gave signal by firing the guns, and giving a peculiar yell, that they had returned with prisoners, plunder and scalps. The object in stopping was to prepare for some ceremonies attending all whose lot it was to be prisoners."

to this day.

"The next day we continued our route in a westward direction through a wilderness, nothing occurring until we reached the Ohio river, where they placed our saddles in a canoe and crossed it, the Indians swimming beside the horses, and then across to the Scioto, and thence to the Miami. The Scioto we crossed at the old Chillicothe town. We forded the Miami, and came in sight of the Shawnee town, where we camped, and the next morning the Indians gave signal by firing the guns, and giving a peculiar yell, that they had returned with prisoners, plunder and scalps. The object in stopping was to prepare for some ceremonies attending all whose lot it was to be prisoners. They came shouting and rejoicing, and one of them approached me and held out his hand. I offered mine in return, when he struck me a blow which brought me to the earth. The chief of the gang that had taken us seemed enraged at this treatment and interposed for my protection. The sympathy created by this treatment probably saved me from the necessity of running the gauntlet, which all prisoners have to undergo, and which the savages call a welcoming. The manner of it is, a large number of squaws and Indian boys place themselves along a line, armed with clubs and switches; the prisoner is required to run an appointed distance, and to undergo all the blows that can be inflicted. I saw two boys named Moffit who were brought in and forced to run the gauntlet. They were started,

waumpum belt  
was king of the  
the battle of th  
wounded.  
Wa-ba-kah-kah-  
contented, to  
be ordered by  
greatest and  
hension was  
into their hear  
one of th  
apprehension  
from the co  
prisoner, wh  
hearing that  
me, and th  
would be n  
my uneasir  
who inform  
anything, t  
any compul

"I was  
Simong Gi  
captured, c  
us that we  
that they  
compel an  
Indian wh  
particularl  
barbarity,  
such as s  
anything  
more tha  
done, f  
condition  
often—the  
man, and  
George, s  
Indians t  
and Girt  
named B

s than to place  
mist, and taking  
returned to us  
ly thought of  
y escape, but  
and an Indian  
thing for two  
ages seemed  
I partake of  
Those who  
kinder than  
yself with a  
and cheese,  
had a bottle  
of sickness,  
he horn of  
larned lest  
d become  
and let if  
ay remain

nued our  
through  
ing until  
ere they  
noe and  
g beside  
to the  
mi. The  
he old  
led the  
of the  
ed and

and one turned upon the first blow and returned it, which pleased the Indians so that he escaped the balance and was adopted. Through the interference of the chief I escaped running the gauntlet, but my fellow-prisoner was forced to undergo it and suffered severely. We were then taken before the council and through an interpreter questioned closely. They inquired particularly if my husband was not a captain, and upon my replying in the negative they cautioned me not to tell a lie, being assured that he was a captain by the courageous manner in which he had behaved. Upon further consultation it was determined that I should be adopted in the family of Wa-ba-kah-kah-to, into which family, having been gifted with the white waumpum belt, I entered. This chief was king of the tribe, and had been at the battle of the Point, where he was wounded. After my adoption Wa-ba-kah-kah-to told me I must be contented, to fear no one, and not to be ordered by any of the women. My greatest and most distressing apprehension was that they should take it into their heads to compel me to marry one of the Indians, and this apprehension was rendered stronger from the conduct of a white female

half-French  
lived in gre  
and silver  
this house  
and desiro  
had his ne

"Nothi  
the May  
little boy  
squaw  
conduce  
was left  
shelter c  
of ten c  
return to  
very m  
carrying  
it with  
beauty.  
brough  
in, but  
who h  
shirt,  
About  
met w  
McGui  
taken  
their  
ranges  
defeat  
Nothi  
the "

we continued our direction through the river, where they in a canoe and swimming beside the Miami. The at the old we forded the sight of the e camped, and Indians gave and giving a had returned d scalps. The prepare for g all whose They came nd one of eld on his turn, when brought me e gang that ed at this for my reated by me from gauntlet, undergo, call a s, a large in boys, armed soner is istance, hat can named forced larted.

Wa-ba-kah-kah-to was king of the tribe, and had been at the battle of the Point, where he was wounded. After my adoption Wa-ba-kah-kah-to told me I must be contented, to fear no one, and not to be ordered by any of the women. My greatest and most distressing apprehension was that they should take it into their heads to compel me to marry one of the Indians, and this apprehension was rendered stronger from the conduct of a white female prisoner, who had intermarried, and hearing that it had been proposed to me, and that if I did not consent I would be murdered. I communicated my uneasiness to Wa-ba-kah-kah-to, who informed me that I need not fear anything, that there would never be any compulsion if I was unwilling.

"I was likewise further relieved by Simong Girty, who, soon after I was captured, came to see us, and informed us that we need not fear on that score, that they were not the people to compel any one to such a course. The Indian who killed my child seemed particularly desirous to atone for his barbarity, by various acts of kindness, such as sending for me to partake of anything he got. I suffered greatly, more than I otherwise would have done, from being in a delicate condition. I saw McKee and Girty often—the former was a gentlemanly man, and there were Simon, James and George, all three had Indian wives. The Indians thought a great deal of McKee and Girty. There was an Indian chief named Blue Pocket, who had married a

in. who shirt. About met with McGuire taken their rangers, defeat Nothing the sur made The Ir from t seemed taken secret firing. retur which we s of th taken left 2 miles which the s went lived suffe eight lived after calle in se mad 178 near pur

half-French woman of Detroit, who lived in great style, had curtained beds and silver spoons. I was fond of visiting this house; they always seemed kind, and desirous of giving me tea, etc. He had his negro slaves; so had McKee.

"Nothing of moment occurred until the May after my capture, when my little boy was born. An old Indian squaw took a chunk of fire and conducted me to the woods, where I was left alone with nothing but a shelter of bushes over me for the space of ten days, when I was permitted to return to the town. The squaws seemed very much delighted with my child, carrying it through the town, showing it with great joy, seeming to think it a beauty. There was a string of corn brought me and a mortar to pound it in, but luckily a man from Detroit, who had engaged me to make him a shirt, came with a kerchief of flour. About a year after I had been taken I met with a young man named Thomas McGuire, who had previously been taken by the Indians, but got out of their hands by joining a company of rangers, who informed me all about the defeat and death of my husband. Nothing of importance occurred until the summer of 1780, when Col. Clark made his incursion upon the Indians. The Indians knew of Clark's advance from the time he crossed the Ohio, and

individual who and killed my expedition into purpose that he to Virginia terminated by Wa b a p u s Wa-ba-kah-kah

"The news with sorrowful the tribes. He and required for his loss. Kentucky t about 9 ye about 12, and lived in old chief partiality l grieved by conceived his loss l house the two boys considera days befo its cause, a blacks white m woman inquire, learned l upon m further, been m



met with a young man named Thomas McGuire, who had previously been taken by the Indians, but got out of their hands by joining a company of rangers, who informed me all about the defeat and death of my husband. Nothing of importance occurred until the summer of 1780, when Col. Clark made his incursion upon the Indians. The Indians knew of Clark's advance from the time he crossed the Ohio, and seemed very much alarmed. I was taken, with other prisoners, and secreted in the woods within hearing of firing. After the battle was over we returned to the town (Pickaway), which was entirely laid waste, where we stayed about a week—gathered of the corn and dried it, when I was taken with the fever and ague. We then left and went on fifty or one hundred miles. I had my horse and saddle, which I was permitted to ride, while the squaws carried large packages. We went where the hunting was good and lived the whole winter on meat. I suffered with fever and ague about eight weeks. At this place we settled, lived in camp during the winter, and afterwards built a town which was called McKeestown. I employed myself in sewing, got two shillings a shirt and made four a day. In the summer of 1782 there arose a difficulty which had nearly put an end to my career. A party of Indians, headed by the same

boys and considerable days before its cause, when a blacksmith white man woman to inquire, and learned that upon my further, that been made numbers of our behalf for to ex preparation off in the old chief was an as of Shaw a no the character whole of the place every Wa-ba-ka us. This ears, for Shawne principle conceal heard The m messen wampu of which the ex

at Detroit, who  
contained beds  
and of visiting  
seemed kind,  
he tea, etc. He  
and McKee.

occurred until  
re, when my  
old Indian  
of fire and  
ids, where I  
thing but a  
for the space  
ermitted to  
ows seemed  
my child,  
n, showing  
I think it a  
g of corn  
pound it  
a Detroit,  
like him a  
of flour.  
n taken I  
l Thomas  
sly been  
t out of  
pany of  
bont the  
husband.  
ed until  
ol. Clark  
Indians.  
advance  
huo, and  
I was

individual who had taken me prisoner  
and killed my child, agreed upon an  
expedition into Kentucky for the same  
purpose that had formerly taken them  
to Virginia, which expedition  
terminated by the death of chief  
Wa-ba-pusito, the son of  
Wa-ba-kah-kah-to.

"The news of his death was received  
with sorrowful lamentations by all of  
the tribes. His father was inconsolable,  
and required something to appease him  
for his loss. There had been taken in  
Kentucky two boys, Jacky Calaway,  
about 9 years old, and Dicky Hoy,  
about 12, who were placed with us,  
and lived in Wa-ba-pusito's house. The  
old chief, notwithstanding all the  
partiality he had shown for me, was so  
grieved by the death of his son that he  
conceived the horrid idea of avenging  
his loss by burning within his own  
house the prisoners he had made, the  
two boys and myself. I had observed a  
considerable commotion for several  
days before I was enabled to ascertain  
its cause, when by accident as I passed  
a blacksmith shop, I overheard the  
white man inquire if that was the  
woman to be burned. This made me  
inquire, and to my surprise and horror  
learned that the old chief had resolved  
upon my destruction. I also learned  
further, that the greatest exertions had  
been made to avert our doom; that  
numbers of Indians had interceded in

received the horrid idea of avenging his loss by burning within his own house the prisoners he had made, the two boys and myself. I had observed a considerable commotion for several days before I was enabled to ascertain its cause, when by accident as I passed a blacksmith shop, I overheard the white man inquire if that was the woman to be burned. This made me inquire, and to my surprise and horror learned that the old chief had resolved upon my destruction. I also learned further, that the greatest exertions had been made to avert our doom; that numbers of Indians had interceded in our behalf; that McKee had been sent for to exert his authority, and that preparations had been made to steal us off in the event of a failure with the old chief by every other means. There was an assembly of nearly all the tribes of Shawnees. Wa-ba-kah-kah-to and another chief of considerable character, sat over the council fire the whole of the night, consulting upon the place of our death, the chief using every argument to defend, and Wa-ba-kah-kah-to intent upon burning us. This I ascertained through my own ears, for having learned enough of the Shawnee language to understand the principal part of what was said, I concealed myself in their vicinity and heard all that passed between them. The morning, however, after this, a messenger arrived from McKee, with a wampum belt and a talk, the substance of which was that he would not suffer the execution.

"The old chief, I suppose, finding himself opposed by so many, and so violently, proposed at length that if the interpreter would give him a handsomely mounted rifle which he had in his hand that it would all be forgotten, to which the interpreter immediately acceded, and thus a rifle gun appeased what all argument of prudence or mercy, aided by an acknowledged partiality, failed to effect. After this took place the old chief's manner and treatment was the same. Following the advice of McKee, I disguised my knowledge of what had been in contemplation. The two boys were adopted, and little Jacky Calaway was placed with me.

"I heard through the Indians of Crawford's defeat, capture and death; saw the Indians upon their return from the fight with scalps. The reason they gave for treating Crawford so barbarously was in retaliation for accounts of the death of Cornstalk, and a Shawnee king who had commanded at the battle of the Point, and who had surrendered himself and son as hostages, and were treacherously murdered by Arbuckle's men, who were stationed at the Point. This was contrary to their commander's orders, and done under the pretext that Cornstalk's friends had murdered one Gilmore a short time before. It is

Calaway live comfort and morning pleasure winter and he come hanging to on hand for

"Between death and ransom occurred comforted savages, and any meeting between had not there attempts chief replied I was no would not and had Mr. Higgin in my tried but sincere, price Indeed, the Indians whom I toward as any own king

barbarous accounts of the death of Cornstalk, and a Shawnee king who had commanded at the battle of the Point, and who had surrendered himself and son as hostages, and were treacherously murdered by Arbuckle's men, who were stationed at the Point. This was contrary to their commander's orders, and done under the pretext that Cornstalk's friends had murdered one Gilmore a short time before. It is stated in a book called *Border Warfare*, that an Indian calling himself Job Hollis, who pretended friendship towards Capt. Arbuckle, but betrayed him, was recognized as one of the slain at Donnally's fort, but this is a mistake, as I saw and talked with Hollis during my captivity among the Shawnees, about his exploits in Greenbrier.

"The marriage ceremonies among the Shawnees consists in boiling a large vessel of dumplins, which were served out by the chief squaw in small vessels that every guest is expected to bring for the wedding. The dumplins the guest take home and eat, and the day following the bridegroom goes out and kills a deer which he presents to his wife, who takes it to her mother. She gives him bread and he gives her meat. The squaws do the principal part of the courting, the men being for the most part modest even to bashfulness. From the time of his adoption little Jack

in my behalf tried hard. I sincere, and price could indeed, then the Indians, whom I had toward me as any I h own kindr toward th anything I discovered and my e account c when I pe to my re not be w that I p My praye was foll before I attend conceioun Directin the sky sun rea take its correct appoint great c fearful kept manife could anxiety

ppose, finding many, and so  
 gh that if the  
 give him a  
 le which he  
 would all be  
 interpreter  
 thus a rifle  
 rgument of  
 led by an  
 failed to  
 ce the old  
 nt was the  
 f McKee, I  
 what had  
 two boys  
 Calaway

Calaway lived with me, and was a great comfort and relief. He had to take his morning plunge with the other Indians, winter and summer, and frequently has he come into the cabin with icicles hanging to his hair. I always had a fire on hand for him.

dians of  
 d death;  
 urn from  
 on they  
 ord so  
 ion for  
 rnstalk,  
 o had  
 e Point,  
 elf and  
 erously  
 , who  
 his was  
 orders,  
 that  
 d one

"Between the period of Crawford's death and the time an attempt to ransom me was made, nothing occurred worth transcribing. I lived as comfortably as one could among savages, and apart from friends without any tolerable probability of ever meeting with them. The hostile feelings between the Shawnees and Americans had not subsided. In the summer of '82 there were strong but ineffectual attempts made to redeem me. The old chief replied to all their proposals that I was not a slave to be sold and that he would not part with me. I was adopted and had become one of his family. A Mr. Higgins, whose generous exertions in my behalf can never be forgotten, tried hard. The old chief's feelings were sincere, and I do not think that any price could have overcome them. Indeed, there seemed on the part of all the Indians, the squaws especially with whom I had been living, an attachment toward me as ardent and affectionate as any I have ever known among my own kindred and friends. My feelings

Hig  
 chi  
 for  
 ma  
 an  
 pa  
 ar  
 of  
 ir  
 ir  
 c  
 b  
 t  
 c  
 l  
 l

Crawford so  
retaliation for  
of Cornstalk,  
ing who had  
le of the Point.  
ed himself and  
treacherously  
s men, who  
int. This was  
under's orders,  
pretext that  
nurered one  
efore. It is  
der Warfare,  
ng himself  
d friendship  
ut betrayed  
of the slain  
this is a  
with Hollis  
mong the  
exploits in

es among  
ng a large  
re served  
all vessels  
to bring  
olins the  
the day  
out and  
s to his  
her. She  
er meat.  
t of the  
e most  
b. From  
k Jack

and Mr. Higgins, whose generous exertions  
in my behalf can never be forgotten,  
tried hard. The old chief's feelings were  
sincere, and I do not think that any  
price could have overcome them.  
Indeed, there seemed on the part of all  
the Indians, the squaws especially with  
whom I had been living, an attachment  
toward me as ardent and affectionate  
as any I have ever known among my  
own kindred and friends. My feelings  
toward the old chief were of course  
anything but affectionate after I had  
discovered his desire to sacrifice me  
and my child to appease his anger on  
account of the death of his son, and  
when I perceived that the only obstacle  
to my redemption was his will, it will  
not be wondered at that I wished, nay,  
that I prayed fervently for his death.  
My prayer, however sinful it may seem,  
was followed by his death. On the day  
before he died I was summoned to  
attend him, when he expressed a  
consciousness that his end was nigh.  
Directing my attention to a point in  
the sky, he informed me that when the  
sun reached that place his spirit would  
take its flight. This presentiment was  
correct, for precisely at the time he  
appointed he expired. He expressed  
great concern for my situation, was  
fearful that my cabin would not be  
kept supplied with wood, and  
manifested a regard for me which he  
could not have felt had he known my  
anxiety for his death. My friend, Mr.

Higgins, immediately after the old chief's death, commenced negotiating for my ransom with the son of the old man, into whose custody I had gone, and after a short time succeeded by paying the sum of \$200. Yet there was an obstacle—the Indians were desirous of detaining my child, having taken it into their heads that it was not included in the bargain. A general council of the Shawnees was assembled before which I was summoned and their view made known regarding my child. They alleged that if they were to keep the child they would thereby have a pledge that I would occasionally visit them—to all of which I replied that I would never go without my child, that if it remained I would likewise. After this reply and short consultation, it was announced to me that I should be permitted to go and take my child with me. When I made known my determination to the squaws of leaving, their demonstrations of sorrow at parting with me were truly affecting. Notwithstanding the prospect of again meeting with my friends, I could not but shed tears upon parting with the poor creatures, who seemed so sincerely attached, and I shed tears of both joy and sorrow. Poor little Jacky! what would I not have given to have taken him with me, when he was

doing well. He fur company, laying in a fine which he and descending the when they were Mandan Indian all, he being a Jacky was red I left him and he lived to a about eighteen

"Polly Pau belonged to succeeded in a year before been permitted Detroit for the while there protected by at whose house an officer tried hard this man since afterwards where she was

HON. A

To wit  
foregoing n  
Montroe co  
November,



Notwithstanding my friends, I could not but shed tears upon parting with the poor creatures, who seemed so sincerely attached, and I she tears of both joy and sorrow. Poor little Jacky! what would I not have given to have taken him with me, when he was exclaiming, 'What shall I do now?'

"I was taken to Mr. McCormick, where I lived until the following spring when I set out for my home in company with eight other ransomed captives, and had a tedious travel through a wilderness the greater part of the way, during which time we suffered much for the want of something to eat. For three days we had nothing whatever to eat, and my poor child would have died had it not been for the nourishment afforded by a few seeds with which I had provided myself before leaving the Indian settlement. I had the good fortune soon afterwards to secure a pheasant from a hawk, which enable myself and child to stand it better. After eight days we reached Pittsburg, when I was made sensible of the effect of habit, by being placed in a feather bed, in which it was impossible for me to sleep. From Pittsburg home we had a very pleasant journey.

"My son John Paulee grew up with every promise and prospect of

HOL

To  
foregoi  
Monroe  
Novem  
paterna  
those  
the hi  
grand  
settler  
Great  
then  
savage  
infant  
her ir  
she i  
years.

Hu  
T., v  
strie  
great  
Stat  
repr  
thir  
State  
admi  
and  
whic  
M  
at U  
rudin  
the

the old  
 potlating  
 the old  
 id gone,  
 ided by  
 ere was  
 desirous  
 aken it  
 is not  
 general  
 umbled  
 d and  
 ng my  
 ere to  
 ereby  
 nally  
 d that  
 chukl,  
 wise,  
 ation,  
 ould  
 child  
 my  
 wing,  
 a at  
 ing.

doing well. He went as secretary to a fur company, and had succeeded in laying in a fine quantity of furs, with which he and the company were descending the Yellow Stone river, when they were attacked by a tribe of Mandan Indians, who murdered nearly all, he being among the number. Little Jacky was redeemed about a year after I left him and came to Kentucky, where he lived to a good old age, and died about eighteen months ago.

"Polly Pauke, my sister-in-law, who belonged to a couple of squaws, succeeded in making her escape about a year before I was redeemed. She had been permitted to go on a visit to Detroit for the purpose of trading, and while there gave them the slip. She was protected by the governor at Detroit, at whose house she afterward married an officer named Myers. This officer tried hard for my redemption. With this man she went to England, and afterwards returned to Georgetown, where she was finally murdered."

made known my  
quaws of leaving,  
of sorrow at  
truly affecting.  
rospect of again  
ids, I could not  
parting with the  
to seemed so  
I she tears of  
or little Jacky!  
given to have  
when he was  
do now?"

, McCormick,  
llowing spring  
ny home in  
er ransomed  
dious travel  
eater part of  
h time we  
e want of  
ree days we  
eat, and my  
I had it not  
afforded by  
id provided  
the Indian  
od fortune  
a pheasant  
myself and  
fter eight  
hen I was  
habit, by  
in which  
ep. From  
pleasant  
grew up  
spect of

tried hard for my redemption. With  
this man she went to England, and  
afterwards returned to Georgetown,  
where she was finally murdered."

### HON. ALLEN T. CAPERTON

To whom was dictated the foregoing narrative, was born in Union, Monroe county, on the 21st day of November, 1810. His ancestors on the paternal side were from England, while those on the maternal side were from the highlands of Scotland. His great grandparents were among the first settlers upon the headwaters of the Great Kanawha—a section of country then overrun by bands of hostile savages, one of which murdered an infant of his grandmother's and carried her into captivity, in which condition she remained for a period of four years.

Hugh Caperton, the father of Allen T., was a man of great ability, the strictest integrity, and commanded great influence in the section of the State in which he resided. He represented his district in the thirteenth congress of the United States, and was an intimate friend and admirer of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other leaders of the Whig party to which he belonged.

Mr. Caperton passed his earlier years at Union, where he was taught the rudiments of an English education. At the age of fourteen he went to

Huntsville, Alabama, to attend school, and in company with an elder brother made the long journey on horseback. He afterward attended the University of Virginia, and completed his education at Yale College in 1832, graduating seventh in a class of fifty-five, at the age of twenty-two. In college, as in after life, he was noted for his studious habits, industry and good deportment; though modest and reserved, he was popular with his fellow students and highly esteemed by the faculty.

After leaving college he read law in the office of the late Judge Briscoe Baldwin at Staunton, Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and began the practice of his chosen profession at his native town, Union. In the year 1841 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and in 1844 to the State senate. In one or the other houses at various times until 1860. In 1848 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Zachariah Taylor for the presidency. In 1850 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the most liberal constitution Virginia ever had. It was in the year 1862 that he was elected by the assembly of M

the office of the late Judge Briscoe Baldwin at Staunton, Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and began the practice of his chosen profession at his native town, Union. In the year 1841 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and in 1844 to the State senate. In one or the other houses at various times until 1860. In 1848 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Zachariah Taylor for the presidency. In 1850 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the most liberal constitution Virginia ever had. It was in the year 1862 that he was elected by the assembly of Virginia a member of the Confederate States senate, in which capacity he served until 1865, when he returned to his native county, accepted in good faith the results of the war, and once more engaged in the practice of his profession. In the winter of 1874-5 he was elected by the legislature of West Virginia to the United States senate, and took his seat in that body on the 4th of March, in the latter year. But his course on earth was nearly run, and on the 26th day of July, 1876, after having served but one year, he passed from among the living. His remains were brought to his native county, where all that was mortal of Allen T. Caperton now repose.

UNION.

these tr  
resolutio  
of build  
square  
the  
eighteen  
stories  
a shing  
stone,  
inside

Ric  
been  
busine  
Alexa  
busin  
Alexa  
begin  
1802  
and  
A. &  
Beirn  
latte  
Orle  
Stee  
firm  
The  
year

his  
(17  
gra  
his  
but  
Ch  
see

the results of the war, and once engaged in the practice of his profession. In the winter of 1874-5 he was elected by the legislature of West Virginia to the United States senate, and took his seat in that body on the 4th of March, in the latter year. But his course on earth was nearly run, and on the 26th day of July, 1876, after having served but one year, he passed from among the living. His remains were brought to his native county, where all that was mortal of Allen T. Caperton now repose.

## UNION, COUNTY SEAT OF MONROE

The present site of the town was selected by the court in 1799 as the location of the public building. It was made a town by legislative enactment on the 6th day of January, 1800. In Henning's General Statutes for that

Orlean  
Steele  
firm  
They  
year

It  
hist  
(17  
gran  
his  
but  
Ch  
ye  
bu  
an  
w  
T  
J  
P

to attend school.  
th an elder brother  
ney on horseback.  
led the University  
completed his  
College in 1832,  
in a class of  
f twenty-two. In  
e, he was noted  
s, industry and  
gh modest and  
ular with his  
ly esteemed by

he read law in  
Judge Briscoe  
Virginia, was  
32, and began  
profession at  
In the year  
ember of the  
inia, and in  
in one or the  
times until  
legate to the  
nominated  
esidency. In  
ate to the  
the most  
rginia ever  
862 that he  
of Virginia  
rate States  
he served  
ed to his  
good faith  
nce more

year, on page 223, will be found the following:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that twenty-five acres of land, the property of James Alexander, at the court-house in the county of Monroe, as the same has been laid off into lots and streets, shall be established a town by the name of Union; and that William Haynes, John Gray, John Bymeside, James Hanly, Michael Erskine, John Hutchison and Isaac Estill shall be and are hereby constituted trustees thereof."

On the 21st day of August, 1799, these trustess assembled and passed a resolution to the effect that "the size of buildings on each lot must be one square log house, or stone or brick of the same size, of sixteen feet by eighteen feet, from out to out, two stories high of a common height, with a shingle roof and chimney of brick or stone, to be floored and finished in the inside in a workmanlike manner."

Richard Shanklin is said to have been the first merchant; he began business in the year 1800. Henry Alexander and Hugh Caperton, doing business under the firm name of Alexander & Co., were the second, beginning business about the year 1802. The third were Andrew Beirne and George Beirne, doing business as A. & G. Beirne; the fourth was Andrew Beirne, jr., and John Burnside, the latter afterward a millionaire in New

the lot  
and brot  
The t  
the cha  
July of  
were A  
Callawa  
A. G.  
Wisem  
counc  
sergea  
Connel  
C. A.  
Spangl  
Dunla  
sergea  
Th  
thre  
estab  
confe  
harne  
shop  
Bord  
one  
black  
two  
atto  
make

UNI

T  
Unio  
origi  
"Go  
of "C  
of

ous times until  
a delegate to the  
which nominated  
e presidency. In  
legate to the  
med the most

Virginia ever  
ur 1862 that he  
bly of Virginia  
ederate States  
ity he served  
turned to his  
in good faith  
id once more  
tice of his  
of 1874-5 he  
ture of West  
ates senate,  
body on the  
ear. But his  
run, and on  
1876, after  
he passed  
his remains  
ve county,  
of Allen T.

DNROE

town was  
99 as the  
ig. It was  
nactment  
1800. In  
for that

Richard Shanklin is said to have  
been the first merchant; he began  
business in the year 1800. Henry  
Alexander and Hugh Caperton, doing  
business under the firm name of  
Alexander & Co., were the second,  
beginning business about the year  
1802. The third were Andrew Beirne  
and George Beirne, doing business as  
A. & G. Beirne; the fourth was Andrew  
Beirne, jr., and John Burnside, the  
latter afterward a millionaire in New  
Orleans; the fifth were Benjamin F.  
Steele and Madison McDaniel, whose  
firm name was Steele & McDaniel.  
They were doing business as late as the  
year 1840.

It will be seen by reference to the  
history of the first county court  
(1779), that James Alexander was  
granted a license to keep an ordinary at  
his house, where Union now stands,  
but the first hotel proper was built by  
Charles Friend in the year 1802. Six  
years later, in 1808, Henry Alexander  
built the second hotel. It still stands  
and is now know as the Union House,  
with Cyrus S. McKenzie as proprietor.  
The first resident minister was the Rev.  
John McCue, the first Presbyterian  
preacher in the Greenbrier country.  
The post office was established in  
1800, with James A. Shanklin as  
postmaster. The office was kept in a  
small log house which still stands on

one s  
black  
two re  
attorne  
maker

UNIO

Th  
Union  
origin  
"Goo  
of "C  
of t  
cong  
chur  
about  
villaj  
grov  
the  
cree  
unh  
and  
In  
resp  
wo  
Gre  
wa  
the  
ser  
"m  
cla  
pie  
pla  
wa  
wa  
fro  
of



the lot now owned by C. A. Shanklin and brothers.

The town was incorporated in 1868, the charter bearing date on the 14th of July of that year. The first officers were Alfred Phillips, mayor; Lewis Callaway, recorder; Andrew Prentice, A. G. Tebbetts, G. W. Davis, John R. Wiseman and William Monroe, councilmen; and D. C. Callaway, sergeant. The present are A. B. Connell, mayor; W. S. Early, recorder; C. A. Shanklin, R. J. Crebbs, Lewis Spangler, C. M. Davis and Dr. J. L. Dunlap, councilmen; and J. L. Fry, sergeant and street commissioner.

There are in the town at present three general mercantile establishments, one grocery and confectionery, two drug stores, one harness shop, one bank, one barber shop, two hotels, one newspaper (The Border Watchman), two silversmiths one shoemaker, one tannery, two blacksmiths, four resident physicians, two resident ministers, ten resident attorneys, one dentist, one cabinet maker and two carpenters.

UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

After the  
formed (1)  
erected w  
countyma  
creek (ju  
and the  
court-hou  
pleasant,  
came t  
particula  
worship  
large a  
village.

In t  
church  
Houste  
Hutchi  
presen  
withou  
surrou  
was ei  
from  
obtain  
1794.

Th  
emagn  
and

shop, two hotels, one newspaper (The  
Border Watchman), two silversmiths  
one shoemaker, one tannery, two  
blacksmiths, four resident physicians,  
two resident ministers, ten resident  
attorneys, one dentist, one cabinet  
maker and two carpenters.

### UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church now known as the  
Union Presbyterian Church was  
originally known by the name of  
"Good Hope," and afterwards by that  
of "Concord," bearing one or the other  
of these names as long as the  
congregation worshipped in the first  
church building. That structure stood  
about one and a half miles south of the  
village of Union, in the midst of a  
grove of towering oaks, over-looking  
the deep vale through which Indian  
creek winds its way. It was built of  
unhewn logs, on a stone foundation,  
and was about twenty-five feet square.  
In all probability it was in every  
respect just like the two houses of  
worship built by the people of  
Greenbrier county (Of which Monroe  
was a part) about the same time, which  
the Rev. Dr. McElheny, in his  
semi-centennial sermon, described as  
"made of unhewn logs, covered with  
clap boards, and the floors laid with  
pieces of hewn timber, instead of  
plank. No provision was made for  
warming them, but when the weather  
was cold large log fires were kindled in  
front of the building for the comfort  
of the congregation."

was erected c  
from the best  
obtained, it  
1794.

The major  
emigrated fro  
and were ge  
descent, wi  
English and  
form a r  
portion of  
present ti  
settlement  
Monroe an  
made abou  
long after  
out on the  
the peopl  
visited th  
early in  
tradition  
came fro  
Potomac,  
visited  
names c  
were al  
definite  
the prec  
length c  
whom t  
however  
withou  
meantin  
and Me  
way to  
Alderso  
churel  
formed  
the yea

After the county of Monroe was formed (1799) and a court-house was erected with a village laid out as a countyseat, the log church on Indian creek (just described) was abandoned, and the congregation worshiped in the court-house; when the weather was pleasant, however, and large numbers came together, as was common, particularly on communion occasions, worship was held in a shady grove of large sugar maples adjacent to the village.

In the year 1875 the ruins of this church were visited by Dr. S. R. Houston, in company with George W. Hutchinson, one of the deacons of the present organization, who found them without difficulty amid their romantic surroundings. The precise time when it was erected cannot be ascertained, but from the best information now to be obtained, it was erected about the year 1794.

... of the early settlers

ing stores, one  
nk, one barber  
newspaper (The  
two silversmiths  
tannery, two  
tent physicians,  
tent resident  
one cabinet  
rs.

## N CHURCH.

known as the  
Church was  
the name of  
wards by that  
or the other  
ong as the  
in the first  
ecture stood  
south of the  
midst of a  
over-looking  
high Indian  
as built of  
foundation,  
feet square.

in every  
houses of  
people of  
Sh Monroe  
ue, which  
y, in his  
scribed as  
ered with  
uld with  
instead of  
made for  
e weather  
kindled in  
comfort

without difficulty amid their romantic  
surroundings. The precise time when it  
was erected cannot be ascertained, but  
from the best information now to be  
obtained, it was erected about the year  
1794.

The majority of the early settlers  
emigrated from the valley of Virginia,  
and were generally of "Scotch-Irish"  
descent, with a goodly number of  
English and Germans, whose posterity  
form a respected and influential  
portion of the community at the  
present time. The first permanent  
settlement within the present limits of  
Monroe and Greenbrier counties was  
made about the year 1769, and not  
long after this event missionaries came  
out on the frontier and labored among  
the people. When Dr. McElheny first  
visited this country, which was very  
early in the present century, the  
tradition was that a Mr. Crawford, who  
came from the south branch of the  
Potomac, was the first minister who  
visited the Greenbrier valley. The  
names of Frazier Read and others  
were also mentioned, but nothing  
definite has ever been ascertained as to  
the precise period of their labors, the  
length of time they remained, or by  
whom they were sent. Their ministry,  
however, seems to not have been  
without gratifying results. In the  
meantime the ministers of the Baptist  
and Methodist churches found their  
way to this section, and the Rev. John  
Alderson, of the former, organized a  
church in 1781, while the latter  
formed the old "Rehoboth" church in  
the year 1786.

The Rev. John McCue organized the church now called Union in the year 1783 (it was then called Good Hope), on Indian creek. Mr. McCue was licensed to preach the gospel by "old Hanover Presbytery," at Timber Ridge Church, May 22, 1782. He preached his sermon for ordination at "Old Monmouth," May 20, 1783, and the ordination services were ordered to take place in the congregation of "Camp Union" (now Lewisburg) and "Good Hope," on the first Wednesday of August, 1783, Mr. Hodge to preach the sermon, Mr. McConnel to preside, and Mr. Crawford to give the charge; Mr. Scott and Mr. Houston were also appointed to attend.

Mr. McCue was one of the twelve ministers that constituted Lexington Presbytery at its organization on the 26th of September, 1786. September 20, 1791, he was released from the churches of Greenbrier, of which Monroe was then a part. As a pioneer minister, his name should be held in remembrance with those of Revs. Wilson, Crawford and Montgomery. Mr. McCue was succeeded in the pastorate of the Union church by the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby in the year 1794.

churches of Greenbrier, of which Monroe was then a part. As a pioneer minister, his name should be held in remembrance with those of Reva, Wilson, Crawford and Montgomery. Mr. McChe was succeeded in the pastorate of the Union church by the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby in the year 1794. No records remain to show what was done during his ministry here, which, however, continued only a short time, when he returned to the East, and there was now a period of several years during which the church was without a pastor.

It was in the year 1808 that the celebrated Dr. McElheny was installed pastor of this and the Lewisburg churches. He was licensed by Lexington Presbytery February 11, 1808, at New Providence church, in Rockbridge county, of which the Rev. Samuel Brown was pastor. Dr. McElheny preached his first sermon in the house of William Haynes, in the gap—now the residence of Mrs. R. McNutt—and the second in the court-house at Union. He continued to be the pastor of the Union church from 1808 to 1835—a period of nearly twenty-seven years—during all of which time his regular appointments were at Union and various points in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant, among them the private residences of James Murdock and George Kinkaid. During Dr. McElheny's pastorate he

never been in three solit  
Mrs. Ann  
church, in  
Hanchow, C  
Houston, d  
connected  
in Mexico  
Benjamin  
Douglass,  
Wheelright  
The deace  
and William

Every  
history  
organiza  
for the  
have be  
formed  
mounta  
years b  
the ol  
before

It c  
day o  
ago.  
Alders  
ten o  
the b  
the  
Alder  
the v

McCue organized the Union in the year 1878 (called Good Hope).

Mr. McCue was the pastor of the church at Timber Ridge in 1878. He preached the first sermon at "Old Mt. 1878, and the church was ordered to be organized of the congregation of Lewisburg) and the first Wednesday of the month to preach the sermon to preside, give the charge; the deacons were also

one of the twelve members of the church organized in Lexington on the 26th of September 1878. The church was organized from the year, of which the church was organized. As a pioneer church it should be held in the year of Revs.

Montgomery, and the church by the year in the year to show what the church here, and only a church named to the church in a period of the church

was frequently assisted by the Rev. William Graham, who preached for the people of the Gap for more than a year.

On the 26th day of October, 1842, the Rev. Samuel R. Houston was elected a stated supply. He had spent several years as a missionary in Greece and Turkey, laboring under the direction of the American board of foreign missions, and having been prevented from returning to the East to a more distant field—Persia—the way was open for his acceptance of a call to labor with the Union and Mount Pleasant churches, a field he has been occupying for a period of forty-one years. During this portion of his pastorate, before the division of the Union church, 269 members were added, and since that event the names of 107 more have been placed upon the church register. In the forty-one years of the pastor's ministry, he has never been kept out of the pulpit but in three solitary instances.

Mrs. Annie E. Randolph, of this church, is now a missionary at Hanchow, China, and Miss Janet Hay Houston, daughter of the pastor, is connected with the Matamoros mission in Mexico. The present elders are Benjamin Grigsby Dunlap, Dr. Walter Douglass, Andrew H. Houston, F. D. Wheelright and Samuel A. Houston. The deacons are George W. Hutchinson and William Steele.

pioneer church first house in the year 1788 of the present fourth at ensuing nine churches were they, together, united, and been known as the Association of numbered ministers, which is a church. It is accessible to the church, and consequently the church is inconsiderable.

In 1878 belonging to the church now numbered 339 and 339 Teays Valley by which but five parent and other nucleus Greenbrier members Creek and Association.

On the Rev. illness. All the in the

connected in the  
church by the  
in the year  
to show what  
ministry here,  
ued only a  
rried to the  
a period of  
the church

connected with the Matamoros mission  
in Mexico. The present elders are  
Benjamin Grigsby Dunlap, Dr. Walter  
Douglass, Andrew H. Houston, F. D.  
Wheelright and Samuel A. Houston.  
The deacons are George W. Hutchinson  
and William Steele.

## THE GREENBRIER BAPTIST CHURCH

8 that the  
as installed  
Lewisburg  
nsed by  
uary 11,  
church, in  
the Rev.  
tor. Dr.  
ermon in  
s, in the  
Mrs. R.  
in the  
inued to

Every student of American church  
history must read the story of this  
organization with the deepest interest,  
for the reason that it is believed to  
have been the first Protestant church  
formed west of the Alleghany  
mountains. It had an existence four  
years before the settlement at Marietta,  
the oldest in Ohio, and ten years  
before the French settled at Galipolis.

church  
f nearly  
f which  
were at  
in the  
pleasant,  
ices of  
inkaid.  
te he

It dates its institution on the 24th  
day of November, 1781—102 years  
ago. On that day the Rev. John  
Alderson, together with his wife and  
ten other persons, met at a point on  
the bank of Greenbrier river, opposite  
the present site of the town of  
Alderson, and when they adjourned  
the work was done, and the first



pioneer church had an existence. The first house of worship was erected in the year 1783, and stood upon the site of the present church building, the fourth at the same place. In the ensuing nineteen years three other churches were organized, and in 1802 they, together with the present one, united, and formed what has ever since been known as the Greenbrier Association, which at the time numbered 4 churches, 3 ordained ministers, and 214 members, 39 of which belonged to the Greenbrier church. In the next few years many accessions were made, but in consequence of emigration to the West the clear increase in membership was inconsiderable.

In 1812 there were 12 churches belonging to the association, which now numbered 6 ordained ministers and 339 members; but in this year the Tenys Valley Association was formed, by which the Greenbrier was left with but five churches, among them the parent with 42 members. In 1820 two other churches were formed, the members of both being taken from the Greenbrier church, leaving it but 30 members. One of these (the Indian Creek Church) became anti-missionary, and ceased to be a part of Greenbrier Association.

On the 2nd day of March, 1821, the

first Baptist Church erected their first house of worship at their own expense.

The church, at a way, a membership of 100, colored, a total of 100. The following pastors and a past forty years: L. A. Alder, Woodson, 2, Ellison 7, Chandler 50 to the church from 1850, baptized 49, Bibb 120, 200. From baptized 6, Hagg 8, T. the last de Givens bapt (who were Blue Sub 6-total 65.

From that in the have been that do exist members organized by the

of this  
nary at  
anel Hay  
pastor, is  
s mission  
ders are  
Walter  
n, F. D.  
Houston.  
Chinson

church  
of this  
terest,  
ed to  
church  
ghany  
four  
rietta,  
years  
polis.

24th  
years  
John  
and  
at on  
posite  
n of  
rned  
first

Teays Valley  
by which the Greenbrier was left with  
but five churches, among them the  
parent with 42 members. In 1820 two  
other churches were formed, the  
nucleus of both being taken from the  
Greenbrier church, leaving it but 30  
members. One of these (the Indian  
Creek Church) became anti-missionary,  
and ceased to be a part of Greenbrier  
Association.

On the 2nd day of March, 1821, the  
Rev. John Alderson, after a short  
illness, passed from among the living.  
All that was mortal of him now reposes  
in the quiet church-yard. Above his  
tomb has been reared an appropriate  
slab, but his most lasting monument is  
the old church, founded by himself, by  
the side of the little river, and which he  
served faithfully for more than forty  
years. He was succeeded by the Rev.  
James Ellison, and from this date  
frequent changes occur in the  
pastorate. Elder Robert Tisdale  
preaced for the church a short time;  
then the name of James O. Alderson  
appears as pastor. His death occurred,  
probably, in 1832. Then Elders John  
Spotts, Edwin Woodson, William C.  
Ligan, A. Freeman and V. Mason  
appear to have preached occasionally  
during the years 1832-3. In 1834 Elder  
James Ellison died, and Lewis A.  
Alderson was ordained and chosen to  
the pastorate. Nearly a quarter of a  
century ago he removed to Atchison  
City, Kansas, where he organized the

(who were  
Blue Suk  
6-total 64  
From  
that in t  
have bee  
that di  
existen  
member  
organize  
beasts a  
the bar  
mount  
The pi  
the R  
pastor

Th  
of th  
Greer  
passin  
John  
York  
was  
relat  
for  
furn  
and  
Eng  
disp  
the  
fatt  
Up  
cap  
ove

existence. The  
 was erected in  
 od upon the site  
 building, the  
 place. In the  
 s three other  
 d, and in 1802  
 e present one,  
 t has ever since  
 Greenbrier  
 at the time  
 3 ordained  
 nbers, 39 of  
 e Greenbrier  
 years many  
 de, but in  
 i to the West  
 nbership was

12 churches  
 tion, which  
 d ministers  
 his year the  
 was formed,  
 as left with  
 them the  
 1820 two  
 rmed, the  
 n from the  
 it but 30  
 the Indian  
 missionary,  
 Greenbrier

1821, the  
 a short  
 the living.  
 w reposes  
 Above his  
 appropriate  
 ument is

first Baptist Church in that city, and  
 erected their first house of worship at  
 his own expense.

The church grew as years passed  
 a way, and in 1835 the  
 membership was 123 white and 15  
 colored, a total of 138, and in 1840 it  
 reported the names of 145 members.  
 The following shows the names of the  
 pastors and also the accessions for the  
 past forty years: From 1840 to 1850  
 L. A. Alderson baptized 46, E. W.  
 Woodson, 2, W. G. Margrove 8, M.  
 Ellison 7, James Remley 67, H. J.  
 Chandler 50—a total of 179 additions  
 to the church. In the next ten years,  
 from 1850 to 1860, L. A. Alderson  
 baptized 49, W. G. Margrove 29, M. T.  
 Bibb 120, S. Livermore 2—a total of  
 200. From 1860 to 1870, M. Ellison  
 baptized 60, William Fisher 48, John  
 Bragg 8, T. Givens 78—total of 189. In  
 the last decade, from 1870 to 1880, T.  
 Givens baptized 84, W. K. Williams 9  
 (who went to form the members of the  
 Blue Sulphur Church), Bolus Cade  
 6—total 69.

From the foregoing it will be seen  
 that in the last forty years 658 persons  
 have been added by baptism alone, and  
 that during the 102 years of its  
 existence nearly 2,000 have held  
 membership in it. This church was  
 organized when the scream of wild  
 beasts and wilder men was heard along  
 the banks of the river and among the  
 mountains amid which it was founded.  
 The present membership is 217, and  
 the Rev. M. Ellison is the present  
 pastor.

but 30  
Indian  
ionary,  
enbrier

At the last forty years 658 persons  
have been added by baptism alone, and  
that during the 102 years of its  
existence nearly 2,000 have held  
membership in it. This church was  
organized when the scream of wild  
beasts and wilder men was heard along  
the banks of the river and among the  
mountains amid which it was founded.  
The present membership is 217, and  
the Rev. M. Ellison is the present  
pastor.

### REV. JOHN ALDERSON

21, the  
short  
living.  
poses  
e his  
riate  
ent is  
f, by  
h he  
orty  
Rev.  
late  
the  
lale  
ne:  
on  
ed,  
hn  
C.  
on  
ly  
er  
A.  
o  
a  
e

The pioneer preacher and founder  
of the above church, the first in the  
Greenbrier valley, deserves more than a  
passing notice. His father, the Rev.  
John Alderson, sr., was a native of  
Yorkshire, England. Early in life he  
was about to form a matrimonial  
relation displeasing to his father, who,  
for the purpose of preventing it,  
furnished the son a horse and money  
and induced the son to travel to  
England. This he did, but after  
disposing of the horse and spending all  
the money he had, he, without his  
father's knowledge, sailed for America.  
Upon his arrival in this country, the  
captain of the vessel in which he came  
over sold him out to defray the



made his survey so as to include the bottom lands just below Alderson, and extending some distance up the river, above where the town now stands. He afterwards learned that his grant "shingled," or lapped over on the Lewis survey, and he accordingly extended his further into the mountains, so as to include the 1,200 acres. Mr. Morris crossed over to the north side of the river and there located his lands and chose the site of his future home, but Mr. Alderson reared his cabin immediately on the river bank on the exact spot on which the Alderson Hotel, one of the best along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, now stands.

### REV. SAMUEL R. HOUSTON

Another eminent minister of the Gospel in Monroe deserves mention—the Rev. S. R. Houston. He was born at Rural Valley, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 12, 1806. Until the age of sixteen he was under the tuition of his father, the Rev. Samuel Houston, in the Rural Valley

committed  
time 1840  
was sent  
Rev. J.  
Massachu  
Mr. H  
missionar  
Greek in  
the 8th  
continua  
and one  
most vi  
Greek  
the G  
instruc  
teacher  
was in  
Mavro  
"Free  
amon  
Lacoi  
This  
missi  
Arec  
wher  
the  
after  
After  
year  
his

his passage. He was  
farmer named Curtiss,  
New Jersey. Here he  
that at the expiration  
service he married his  
er. Soon after, he  
ity, and was for a  
at Germantown,  
n which place he  
ckingham county,  
was connected with  
Church. He died in  
r in which his son,  
teach, founded the

His forty years  
phant death, in  
en noticed.

his first visit to  
try, he was  
brother-in-law,  
oth had patents  
d. They decided  
the vicinity of

Alderson, but  
nd that Samuel  
patent for and  
act just below  
v stands. Mr.  
of the northern  
lands, and he  
to include the  
Alderson, and  
up the river,  
e stands. He  
at the great  
down on the

Classical School. He then entered  
Dickinson College, at Carlisle,  
Pennsylvania, and was graduated from  
that institution on the 3rd day of July,  
1825. Soon after his graduation he  
became an instructor in the Institution  
for the Deaf and Dumb, at  
Philadelphia, in which capacity he  
continued about six years. In 1831, he  
entered the theological seminary at  
Princeton, New Jersey, and remained a  
year, when the Asiatic cholera made its  
appearance, and he, together with  
other Southern students, went to the  
Union Theological Seminary, in  
Virginia.

He was licensed to preach in 1834,  
and on the 17th of January following  
he was ordained at Staunton, Virginia,  
to labor as an Evangelist under the  
direction of the American board of  
commissioners for foreign missions, he  
having tendered his services to that  
body before leaving college, and having  
been assigned to a field in Asia Minor  
(Old Kaisertah), along with Rev. John  
B. Adger, of Charleston, South  
Carolina. At Boston, in Essex Street  
Church, August 17, 1834, they  
received their commission and  
instructions from the prudential  
committee of the board. At the same  
time Lorenzo W. Pease, of New York,  
was sent to the Island of Cyprus, and  
Rev. James L. Merrill, of  
Massachusetts, to Persia.

just below  
lands. Mr.  
northern  
Is, and he  
clude the  
erson, and  
the river,  
lands. He  
is grant  
on the  
ordingly  
to the  
e 1,200  
to the  
there  
site of  
erson  
on the  
which  
best  
ke &

the  
ves  
He  
dge  
06.  
der  
ev.  
ley

Carolina. At Boston in Essex Street  
Church, August 17, 1834, they  
received their commission and  
instructions from the prudential  
committee of the board. At the same  
time Lorenzo W. Pease, of New York,  
was sent to the Island of Cypress, and  
Rev. James L. Merrick, of  
Massachusetts, to Persia.

Mr. Houston sailed and began his  
missionary work as a helper for the  
Greek mission on the island of Scio, on  
the 8th of November, 1835. Here he  
continued to labor for the space of two  
and one half years, meeting with the  
most violent opposition from both the  
Greek and Catholic Christians. At last  
the Greek patriarch forbade the  
instruction of all children by foreign  
teachers, but just then Mr. Houston  
was invited by a Greek chieftain named  
Mavromichalis, to remove from Scio to  
"Free Greece" and establish a mission  
among the Spartans in the province of  
Laconia in the Morea or Peloponnesus.  
This invitation was accepted by our  
missionary who at once repaired to  
Areopolis, the capital of Laconia,  
where he established a mission school,  
the effects of which are yet visible  
after a lapse of nearly half a century.  
After remaining here three or four  
years, he was forced by the ill health of  
his family to abandon the work for a

history  
M  
The  
men to  
whom  
hot be  
with L  
others  
Camde  
Court  
with  
Trento  
blood  
grew  
aroun  
their  
wild  
tran  
gene  
that  
cour  
Virg  
V  
war  
Don  
batt  
Mo  
of a  
of t  
and  
nat  
mu



time; this he did and went to Athens, where one of his children died. He then sought a more congenial clime and removed to Egypt, where for six months he preached in the chapel of the British consulate at Alexandria; but at last the worst was realized, and his wife died at Cairo, in that far off land.

Mr. Houston then returned to Greece and once more entered upon his work, but at the end of one and a half years his only remaining child was attacked with what was pronounced an incurable malady, and he was advised to bring it to America and place it under the care of relatives. This he did, returning by way of the island of Malta, and Marseilles in France, and reaching his home in Virginia, in August, 1841. He never returned to his foreign field, but how he accepted a call from the Union Church, and how nobly he has carried forward the work so nobly begun by McCue, Grisby and Dr. McElheny, has been told in the history of that church.

## MONROE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Whether the  
truest sense  
record answ  
which left t

MONROE  
27TH V

This c  
1859, soo  
at Harper  
of war s  
mountain  
ready and  
of war.  
and reco  
could be

Hugh  
first bat  
first li  
second  
battle of  
third  
Wyley  
of Man  
first M  
Conner,  
Hamilt  
Davide  
Court

returning and Marseilles in France, Malta, and his home in Virginia, in August, 1841. He never returned to his foreign field, but how he accepted a call from the Union Church, and how nobly he has carried forward the work so nobly begun by McCue, Grisby and Dr. McElthey. has been told in the history of that church.

## MONROE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

The first settlers of Monroe were men tried and true; men many of whom had spent their lives in the hot bed of Indian warfare. Some were with Lewis at Point Pleasant in 1774; others were with Gates and Greene at Camden, Kings mountain, and Guilford Court House, while others still were with Washington at White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, and many other bloody fields of the Revolution. They grew old, and their posterity, as all sat around the evening fire, listened to their recitals of struggles fierce and wild. These were treasured and transmitted from generation to generation, and with them descended that spirit of patriotism and love of country which actuated the sons of Virginia a century before.

When in 1861, the storm of the civil war swept over the land, and the Old Dominion was fast becoming one great battle field, then it was that the sons of Monroe—descended from the soldiers of a bygone age, were ready and many of them hastened to enroll their names and shoulder arms in defense of their native State. Several companies now mustered and hastened to the front.

could be ascertained.  
Hugh S. Tiffany,  
first battle of Manassas;  
first lieutenant;  
second lieutenant;  
battle of Manassas;  
third lieutenant;  
Wiley Wingfield,  
of Manassas; Robt  
first Manassas; F  
Conner, killed at f  
Hamilton, killed  
Davidson Shanklin  
Court House fro  
first Manassas;  
wounded in thi  
Archibald Cam  
Manassas; Ch  
wounded in left  
James L. Lynel  
at first Manass  
wounded in leg  
Rutledge, wou  
Manassas; And  
face at Man  
wounded in l  
the thigh wh  
field at M  
George W. H  
Virginia; Ha  
Allen Neal,  
McNutt, w  
Chancello  
Young; S  
killed near  
service;  
wounded  
William P  
died at  
received  
Patton, w  
Manassas;  
Thomas  
Shanklin.

went to Athens, on died. He then sailed thence and where for six the chapel of Alexandria; but failed, and his at far off land,

returned to entered upon of one and a ing child was announced an was advised and place it This he did, island of in France, Virginia, in rned to his accepted a , and how l the work Wisby and id in the

Whether they were soldiers in the truest sense of the word let their record answer. The first organization which left the county, was the,

### MONROE GUARDS, COMPANY D, 27TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY

This company was organized in 1859, soon after the John Brown raid at Harpers Ferry, and when the tocsin of war sounded through their native mountains the men composing it were ready and at once marched to the seat of war. We here append a partial list and record of the company so far as it could be ascertained.

Hugh S. Tiffany, captain, killed at first battle of Manassas; Joseph Zoll, first lieutenant; Joseph G. Wiley, second lieutenant, wounded at first battle of Manassas; Henry F. Mitchell, third lieutenant; William Hinton; Wykey Wingfield, killed at first battle of Manassas; Robert Camp, killed at first Manassas; Robert Sams, John Conner, killed at first Manassas; Robert Hamilton, killed at first Manassas; Davidson Shanklin, died at Culpeper Court House from wounds received at first Manassas; John A. Lynch, wounded in thigh at first Manassas; Archibald Campbell, killed at first

... told in the

Y IN  
R

Monroe were  
in many of  
lives in the  
Some were  
at in 1774;

Greene at  
d Guilford  
still were  
le Plains,  
my other  
on. They  
as all sat  
ened to  
ree and  
ed and  
tion to  
ccended  
love of  
ons of

the civil  
the Old  
great  
ons of  
ldiers  
many  
ames  
their  
now  
ont.

Wiley Wingfield, killed at first battle  
of Manassas; Robert Camp, killed at  
first Manassas; Robert Sams, John  
Conner, killed at first Manassas; Robert  
Hamilton, killed at first Manassas;  
Davidson Shanklin, died at Culpeper  
Court House from wounds received at  
first Manassas; John A. Lynch,  
wounded in thigh at first Manassas;  
Archibald Campbell, killed at first  
Manassas; Charles A. Shanklin,  
wounded in left hand at first Manassas;  
James L. Lynch, wounded in the head  
at first Manassas; William H. Jennings,  
wounded in leg at first Manassas; Green  
Rutledge, wounded in shoulder at first  
Manassas; Andrew Taylor, wounded in  
face at Manassas; Charles Tiffany,  
wounded in hip and a second time in  
the thigh while being carried off the  
field at Manassas; Lewis C. Hall;  
George W. Hall, killed at Cold Harbor,  
Virginia; Harvey Neal, Cyrus F. Neal,  
Allen Neal, William Beamer; William  
McNutt, wounded in the neck at  
Chancellorsville, Virginia; William  
Young; Samuel Windel, afterward  
killed near Richmond, while in artillery  
service; Richard L. McCartney,  
wounded in groin at Richmond;  
William Persinger; Dr. John Patton,  
died at Aldea, Virginia, of wounds  
received at first Manassas; William  
Patton, wounded in the hand at first  
Manassas; M. P. Diddle, Thomas Frist,  
Thomas Parks, Abram Frist, A. M.  
Shanklin, E. L. Shanklin, John Tiffany.

Henry L. Shanklin, Joseph Ford, James Bicket, John A. Wilson, John Fry, William Jones; Lewis A. Lynch, wounded at first Manassas; Eldridge Bostwick, George Scott, Lewis A. Crebs; Frank Wilson, captain of the company after the reorganization, and wounded at Monacacy junction; Frederick Freeman, James Hanly, William Shirey, William J. Whitcomb, taken prisoner at Fisherville, Virginia, and confined in Fort Delaware; William Steel, Hugh Caperton, John M. Alexander, Patrick Cavanaugh; James W. McGhan, wounded in breast and hand at second Manassas; George T. Lynch, Lorenzo McGee, William A. Young (Mountain Bill), Jacob H. Dunsmore, M. L. Conrad, William McDaniel, William Tiffany, William L. Sanders; George W. Foster, wounded in leg at first Manassas; B. A. Hall, William Hall, Joseph Tiffany, Lewis Criner, L. F. Cook, A. N. Nickell, J. M. Nickell, Addison Leach, Preston Leach, John C. Beamer, F. H. Brown, William Carper, John Buckner, Michael Foster, and William Beamer. The two last named were awarded the laurel wreath as being the bravest men in the 27th regiment.

Nickell, Addison Leach, John C. Beamer, F. H. Brown, William Carper, John Buckner, Michael Foster, and William Beamer. The two last named were awarded the laurel wreath as being the bravest men in the 27th regiment.

## BRYAN'S BATTERY

Was enlisted in Monroe. It was so called because it was commanded by Captain T. A. Byran, now of Baltimore. It went to Lewisburg early in 1862, when it was regularly mustered into the service by General Heath. We here give the names of eighty-two of the members composing it: Captain, T. A. Byran; A. N. Campbell, Alexander Sydnor, William Steele, J. D. McCartney, C. A. Shanklin, C. M. Davis, Daniel Devine, J. A. Wallace, H. B. Long, G. W. Bugg, J. A. Lynch, M. S. Erskine, M. M. Kersinger, A. Y. Leach, William Fuller, Alexander Smith, L. D. Meredith, G. T. Nicke., B. F. Irons, M. Bicket, C. Dunbar, D. W. Foster, D. C. Campbell, Preston Clarke, Alexander Bland, C. Leach, W. Y. Irons, W. H. H. Campbell, William Leach, Edward Campbell, George Young, James Dooley, William Parker, Charles Vass, Alexander Boyd, George Branham, John W. Graves, Richard Thomas, M. L. Connell, George Boyd, A. M. Shanklin, John W.

The first  
the county  
which made  
1850. It  
Patterson,  
years in  
patronage

The  
journalist  
Johnston  
the put  
named  
Fireside  
1853,  
Hinton  
of The  
publis  
to a j  
Gene  
and  
publ  
man  
com  
the  
year  
mar  
he  
fou  
Aft  
the  
wh  
wl  
su  
lu

Wallace, William Wallace, James  
 Kesinger, William Carter, A. A.  
 McColister, James Clarke, Preston  
 Parker, Robert Parker, George Allen,  
 Thomas Murrell, Charles Murrell, John  
 Rusk, Mason Rusk, J. Howell, Milton  
 Humphries, A. Humphreys, Charles  
 Obenchaine, John A. Francis, William  
 Francis, Hugh Caperton; George Parris,  
 killed at Cloyds mountain; Dennis  
 Kelly, killed at Cloyds  
 mountain;—Cresier, killed at New River  
 bridge; Andrew Dolan, killed at Cloyds  
 mountain; M. Dolan, Andrew  
 Tomlinson, Joseph Tomlinson, John  
 Sims, Jasper Tabler, Lieutenant Tabler,  
 H. Branham, Lieutenant Folks, John  
 Lewis, Timothy Ryley, Edward  
 Collins, James Carroll and Joshua  
 Leach, killed at Lewisburg, West  
 Virginia.

NEWSPAPERS, LODGES, ETC..  
 OF MONROE COUNTY

n, wounded; George  
 second Manassas; William  
 renzo McGee; Jacob H.  
 fountain Bill). William  
 M. L. Conrad, William L.  
 William Tiffany, wounded in  
 rge W. Foster, wounded in  
 Manassas; B. A. Hall,  
 Joseph Tiffany, Lewis  
 Cook, A. N. Nickell, J. M.  
 in Leach, Preston Leach,  
 r. F. H. Brown, William  
 uckner, Michael Foster,  
 leamer. The two last  
 ured the laurel wreath  
 vest men in the 27th

Lewis, James Carroll and Joshua  
 Collins, killed at Lewisburg, West  
 Virginia.

## NEWSPAPERS, LODGES, ETC., OF MONROE COUNTY

The first newspaper established in the county was the *Union Republican*, which made its appearance in the year 1850. It was published by John W. Patterson, and after a short life of two years it suspended for want of patronage.

The second venture in the field of journalism was that of Charles McL Johnston, who, in April, 1852, began the publication of a paper which he named *The Farmer's Friend and Fireside Companion*. He issued it until 1853, when he sold it to William Hinton, who changed the name to that of *The Mountain Orator*, and who published it until 1854, when he sold it to a joint stock company composed of General A. A. Chapman, C. J. Beirne, and others, which continued its publication under the editorial management of Stewart I. Warren. The company changed the name to that of the *Union Democrat*. At the end of a year Mr. Warren was succeeded in the management by George W. Clark, and he repaired to Lewisburg, where he founded the *Lewisburg Chronicle*. After a short time, Mr. Clark yielded the editorial pen to Samuel W. Wendel, who continued the paper until 1861, when the war came on and it suspended.

Soon after the suspension of the last-named, the office material passed

the first  
 the early  
 Alexander  
 and Cyrus  
 Monroe were  
 in 1870.  
 purchased by

The fi  
 Watchman:  
 Elbert Fow  
 1874, wh  
 Houston,  
 disposed  
 Johnston,  
 death, in  
 Albert Sic  
 manageme  
 continues

On the  
 the initia  
 made its  
 the name  
 The edito  
 Ferguson  
 day of  
 Turner  
 changed  
 Alderson  
 until the  
 Peck p  
 August  
 bought  
 Turner,  
 weekly  
 manage  
 and J. I

Lo  
 under  
 lodge  
 regula

## S BATTERY

Monroe. It was so  
 was commanded by  
 Byran, now of  
 to Lewisburg early  
 it was regularly  
 ervice by General  
 e the names of  
 mbers composing  
 Byran; A. N.  
 Sydnor, William  
 Cartney, C. A.  
 Daniel Devine,  
 ng, G. W. Bugg,  
 Erskine, M. M.  
 William Fuller,  
 Meredith, G. T.  
 M. Bicket, C.  
 C. Campbell,  
 ler Bland, C.  
 H. Campbell,  
 d Campbell,  
 oley, William  
 ander Boyd,  
 W. Graves,  
 L. Connell,  
 lin, John W.



into the possession of John McCreary, whose son Thomas, a deaf mute, in 1867 began the publication of the third paper, which he called the *Monroe Register*. In 1869 Richard Burk purchased a half interest in the office, and soon after became sole proprietor. He changed it to a Republican organ and continued to issue it regularly in 1881, when he removed the office to Hinton, the county seat of Summers, where it is now published under the name of the *Hinton Republican*.

The fourth paper published in the county was the *Monroe Republican*, the first number of which appeared in the early part of the year 1867. Alexander Humphrey was proprietor and Cyrus Newton and William A. Monroe were the editors. It suspended in 1870, and the material was purchased by Burk, of the *Register*.

The fifth was *The Border Watchman*; it was started in 1871 by Albert Fowler, who published it until 1874, when he sold it to A. C. Houston, who in turn soon after disposed of it to Charles McJohnston, who published until his death, in 1880, at which time his son, Albert Sidney Johnston, assumed the management of the paper and still

Union L  
of Dec  
The th  
were A  
Charles  
I. W. A  
His chi  
Virgin  
Never  
receiv  
West  
chang  
charle  
H. Jo  
S. W  
The  
Sydr  
J. M  
fear  
McK  
and  
mer

my  
of A  
of p  
be  
in

Elbert Fowler, who published it until 1874, when he sold it to A. C. Houston, who in turn soon after disposed of it to Charles McL. Johnston, who published until his death, in 1880, at which time his son, Albert Sidney Johnston, assumed the management of the paper and still continues it.

On the 1st day of February, 1879, the initial number of a weekly paper made its appearance at Alderson, under the name of *The Alderson Enterprise*. The editor and proprietor was John N. Ferguson, late of Virginia. On the 1st day of September 1882, J. A. D. Turner became sole proprietor and changed the name to that of *The Alderson Statesman*. He continued it until the winter of 1882-3, when C. L. Peck purchased a half interest. In August, 1883, John M. Ferguson bought the remaining half share of Mr. Turner, and the paper now makes its weekly visits to its patrons under the management of C. L. Peck, publisher, and J. M. Ferguson, editor.

### MONROE LODGE, NO. 77

A. F. & A. M.

Located at Union, began work under a dispensation from the grand lodge of Virginia in 1845, and was regularly chartered by that body as

Located under a charter of Virginia on A. L. 5852, officers were priest; John John Ross, in 1874.

### ALDERSON

Located under a charter of West Virginia 5875. A. members Alderson, A. McD. E. Smithson, John Blak Barksdale. Mayo, W. and S. R. are Tay Campbell, W.; S. R. secretary; Boyd, J.

RC

Located Point, sev

in McCreery, 2nd mite, in 1871, in the organization of the lodge, called the 69 Richard. Interest in the lodge became sole and it to a continued to, when he Hinton, the where it is same of the

hed in the Republican, appeared in year 1867. proprietor William A. suspended serial was gister.

Border 1871 by d it until o A. C. on after les McL. until his e his son, ured the and still

ry, 1879, kly paper on, under

Union Lodge, No. 12, on the 11th day of December, A. L. 5849, A. D. 1849. The first officers under the charter were William W. Spencer, W. M.; Charles Baldwin, S. W., and Jacob Zoll, J. W. After the war this lodge returned its charter to the grand lodge of Virginia, and on the 13th day of November, A. L. 5879, A. D. 1879, received one from the grand lodge of West Virginia, by which its number was changed from 12 to 77. Under this charter the first officers were Andrew H. Johnston, W. M.; Michael A. Steele, S. W., and Henry S. Shanklin, J. W. The present officers are William H. Sydnor, W. M.; J. D. McCartney, S. W.; J. M. Rowan, J. W.; Henry Robinson, treasurer; J. L. Dunlap, secretary; C. S. McKenzie, S. D.; R. A. Boyd, J. D., and W. J. Whitcomb, tyler. Present membership, 32.

### DOVE CHAPTER, NO. 37 R. A. M.

Located at Union, was instituted under a charter from the grand lodge of Virginia on the 25th day of January, A. L. 5852, A. D. 1852. The first officers were Joel McPherson, high priest; John M. Alderson, king, and John Ross, scribe. It suspended work in 1874.

### ALDERSON LODGE, NO. 70, A. F. & A. M.

located at Alderson, was instituted

os. It suspended  
e material was  
the Register.

*The Border*  
ted in 1871 by  
blished it until  
it to A. C.  
rn soon after  
Charles McL.  
hed until his  
h time his son,  
assumed the  
per and still

bruary, 1879,  
weekly paper  
derson, under  
*n Enterprise*.  
was John N.  
On the 1st  
J. A. D.  
prietor and  
hat of The  
continued it  
when C. L.  
interest. In  
Ferguson  
share of Mr.  
makes its  
under the  
publisher,

D. 77

gan work  
the grand  
and was  
body as

and W. J. Whitcomb, tyler. Present  
membership, 32.

### DOVE CHAPTER, NO. 37 R. A. M.

Located at Union, was instituted  
under a charter from the grand lodge  
of Virginia on the 25th day of January,  
A. L. 5852, A. D. 1852. The first  
officers were Joel McPherson, high  
priest; John M. Alderson, king, and  
John Ross, scribe. It suspended work  
in 1874.

### ALDERSON LODGE, NO. 70, A. F. & A. M.

Located at Alderson, was instituted  
under a charter from the grand lodge  
of West Virginia, March 25, A. L.  
5875, A. D. 1875. The charter  
members were J. P. Mayo, George  
Alderson, S. R. Hill, A. E. T. Scruggs,  
A. McD. Browning, B. F. Irons, T. L.  
Smithson, A. J. Ware, J. A. Gortner,  
John Blaker, William Boa and W. L.  
Barksdale. The first officers were J. P.  
Mayo, W. M.; George Alderson, S. W.,  
and S. R. Hill, J. W. The present ones  
are Taylor Mann, W. M.; L. C.  
Campbell, S. W W.; J. G. Lobbon, J.  
W.; S. R. Hill, treasurer; J. P. Patton,  
secretary; W. C. Kunkle, S. D.; George  
Boyd, J. D., and J. A. Gortner, tyler.

### ROCKY POINT LODGE, NO. 61, A. F. & A. M.

Located at the village of Rocky  
Point, seven miles north of Union, was

organized under a charter from the grand lodge of West Virginia in August, A. L. 5873, A. D. 1873. The present officers are W. L. Cornell, W. M.; J. A. Godwin, S. W.; William Shields, J. W.; W. J. Slonaker, treasurer; W. S. Stroman, secretary; B. S. Cook, S. D.; C. H. Burdett, J. D., and W. P. Boyer, tyler.

### DOVE LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

Located at Peterstown, was organized under a dispensation on the 6th day of February, A. L., 5868, A. D. 1868, at Grey Sulphur Springs, and received its charter a year later, at which time the officers were H. B. Barbour, W. M.; H. C. Byrnsides, S. W., and L. C. Hale, J. W. The present membership is 35.

### BANK OF UNION

Was chartered on the 25th day of January, 1873. The incorporators were Frank Hereford, A. H. Johnson,

times put  
as often d  
he went t  
in "lobby  
upon the  
justices  
reward fo

He fil  
1808, w  
succeed  
discharg  
period  
1833.

brother  
continu  
George  
entered  
1865  
constit  
Howell  
the of  
Callow  
to 187  
G. Tel  
until  
under  
and  
county  
clerk

received its charter a year later, at which time the officers were H. B. Barbour, W. M.; H. C. Byrnsides, S. W., and L. C. Hale, J. W. The present membership is 35.

### BANK OF UNION

Was chartered on the 25th day of January, 1873. The incorporators were Frank Hereford, A. H. Johnston, Henry M. Mathews, Stewart I. Warren, Samuel A. Clark, M. J. Kester, A. P. Beirne, J. E. Keenan, Lewis Caperton, R. J. Glendy and H. G. Davis. The first meeting was held on the 14th day of April, 1873, and Frank Hereford was elected president and A. H. Johnston cashier. Both continue in the respective offices, with W. M. Johnston assistant cashier. The present directors are Frank Hereford, A. H. Johnston, John B. Hereford, John A. Nickell and J. D. Logan; capital stock, \$37,800. A general exchange and discount business is transacted.

### SUCCESSION OF THE CLERK'S OFFICES

It will be remembered that Monroe was formed from a part of the territory of Greenbrier, and for several years prior to the organization of the new county an effort was made by the voters then residing within its present limits to elect a delegate to the general assembly, who would secure the passage of a bill providing for their separation from Greenbrier. For this purpose John Hutchinson was several

constitution of West  
Howell was elected  
the office until  
Calloway served tw  
to 1871, when he  
G. Tebbetts, who  
until 1873, at whi  
under the new co  
and James Cai  
county clerk and  
clerk. Both served  
J. Kester succeed  
A. Nickell was c  
They are the pres

### DISTRICT SECOND CL

This is the m  
the county. It i  
by Greenbrie  
southeast by  
south by U  
southwest by  
surface is hilly  
is fertile and  
adapted to ti  
the Second  
tributaries, t  
Laurel creek,

The first s  
the district v  
Nickell and  
whom came  
obtained po  
land, and h  
selection, le  
over that se  
known as  
They were  
McDowell,  
and Richar

times put forward as a candidate, but as often defeated. At length, however, he went to Richmond, and succeeded in "lobbying" the bill through, and upon the meeting of the first court the justices gave him the clerkship in reward for his services.

He filled the office until the year 1808, when his son Isaac Hutchinson succeeded him, and continued to discharge the duties of the office for a period of twenty-five years, or until 1833. Then John Hutchinson, a brother of the latter, became clerk, and continued as such until 1852, when George W. Hutchinson, a son of Isaac, entered the office and remained until 1865, when, under the first constitution of West Virginia, James E. Howell was elected recorder, and held the office until 1867. Then Lewis Calloway served two terms, from 1867 to 1871, when he was succeeded by A. G. Tebbetts, who remained in office until 1873, at which time an election under the new constitution was held, and James Campbell was elected county clerk and M. J. Kester circuit clerk. Both served until 1878, when M. J. Kester succeeded himself and Allen A. Nickell was elected county clerk. They are the present incumbents.

were rece  
James S  
Lemons,  
James  
Joseph  
and Nich  
The  
the year  
was a r  
run of 1  
both c  
was no  
sold it  
added  
to Ja  
running  
it to J  
the b  
about  
mill,  
surrou  
a cer  
woma  
about  
they  
lighte  
the r  
amor  
torn  
and  
from  
Robt  
an  
Gron

ON  
25th day of  
orators were  
Johnston.  
t I. Warren,  
ester, A. P.  
Caperton,  
s. The first  
th day of  
ford was  
Johnston  
pective  
assistant  
ors are  
n, John  
nd J. D.  
00. A  
usiness

and James Campbell was elected  
county clerk and M. J. Kester circuit  
clerk. Both served until 1878, when M.  
J. Kester succeeded himself and Allen  
A. Nickell was elected county clerk.  
They are the present incumbents.

## DISTRICT HISTORY SECOND CREEK DISTRICT

This is the most northern division of the county. It is bounded on the north by Greenbrier county, east and southeast by Sweet Spring district, south by Union, and west and southwest by Wolf Creek district. The surface is hilly but not rough, the soil is fertile and the greater part is well adapted to tillage. The only stream is the Second creek and its small tributaries, the principal of which is Laurel creek, flowing in from the east.

The first settlers within the limits of the district were John Nickell, Andrew Nickell and Robert Campbell, all of whom came about the year 1780, each obtained possession of a large tract of land, and how well they made their selection, let any one who has traveled over that section of the district—now known as Pickaway Plains—answer. They were soon joined by Archibald McDowell, William Pritt, Robert Knox and Richard Humphreys, all of whom



were recently from Ireland. Then came James Scott, James Miller, John Lemons, Charles Carr, James Steele, James Dunsmore, James Murdock, Joseph Dunsmore, Christopher Hoke, and Nicholas Lake—all from Scotland.

The first grist mill was built about the year 1785 by Frederick Gromer. It was a rude log building, with a single run of buhrs, upon which were ground both corn and wheat, but the latter was not bolted. Mr. Gromer ultimately sold it to James Nickell, who rebuilt it, added new machinery, and then sold it to James M. Nickell, who, after running it for many years, in turn sold it to James Humphrey, who carries on the business at present. Mr. Gromer, about the year 1788, erected a powder mill, and for years supplied the surrounding country with powder. On a certain occasion he sent a colored woman and boy to the mill to see about some matter; it was dark and they unthoughtfully entered with a lighted candle, the powder ignited and the report of the explosion rang out among the mountains, the building was torn to atoms, the boy killed instantly and the woman died a few days later from injuries received. A man named Robert Patton was afterward killed by an explosion in the same mill. Mr. Gromer also erected the first saw mill ever built within the present limits of the district.

Tradition says that the first school was taught in the year 1795 in a log cabin which stood near the present site of James M. Nickell's mill, the teacher being a man named Samuel Harper. The building was of round logs, a clapboard roof held in place by ridge poles, and the floor made of thick slabs or puncheons. There are at present nine white and one colored schools, in which 395 white and 50 colored pupils are taught the rudiments of an English education.

The settlement of the Rev. J. Alderson and his brother-in-law William Morris, has already been noticed. Thomas Smithson, another brother-in-law, was probably the first settler in the district. He came two years after the first named, reared his cabin just over the probably one mile distant, southerly direction, from the town of Alderson. Wilson, another very early settler, built his cabin on the summit of the mountain overlooking the town, near the site of the residence of Alderson, Esq. Other early settlers were James Hardy, John Thomas Alford, Jackson Allen, John Hall. James Hardy was a hunter and was discovered by a band of Indians, who at once killed him; he ran more than a mile finally distanced his pursuers. The scope of country over which he was for many years known as "Hardy's Run."

The first grist mill was built in 1803, and had a capacity of about twenty bushels per day. Haynes built the first saw mill in 1806. It was a primitive mill having a capacity of from 100 to 200 feet per day. The first grist mill was built in 1797 by James M. Nickell, the second by John M. Nickell. The organization of the first county was noticed in the general assembly of the county.

## THE TOWN OF ALDERSON

Derives its name from the family, in whose possession it stands was for many hundred years. It is located on the south bank of the Chesapeake & Ohio River and directly on the river. It was surveyed and platted by Elliott Vawter, ex-surveyor of the county, and

among the mountains, the building was torn to atoms, the boy killed instantly and the woman died a few days later from injuries received. A man named Robert Patton was afterward killed by an explosion in the same mill. Mr. Gromer also erected the first saw mill ever built within the present limits of the district.

Tradition says that the first school was taught in the year 1795 in a log cabin which stood near the present site of James M. Nickell's mill, the teacher being a man named Samuel Harper. The building was of round logs, a clapboard roof held in place by ridge poles, and the floor made of thick slabs or puncheons. There are at present nine white and one colored schools, in which 395 white and 50 colored pupils are taught the rudiments of an English education.

## WOLF CREEK DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme northwestern part of the county and takes its name from the principal stream. It is bounded on the north by Greenbrier county, northeast by Second Creek district, east by Union, south by Springfield, and west by Summers county.

The first school was opened in 1803, and had about twenty pupils. It was built by Haynes in the year 1806. The teacher was having a cap of \$1.00 per day. The first school taught in the second organization of the county had been noticed by the county.

## THE

Derive from the family, in which is a hundred on the Chesapeake was su Elliott Monroe West Nickell Harwood third fourth dwell J. J. after year

and. Then came Miller, John James Steele, James Murdock, Christopher Hoke, from Scotland. As built about Dick Gromer. It with a single h were ground out the latter her ultimately who rebuilt it, d then sold it who, after , in turn sold no carries on Mr. Gromer, ed a powder applied the powder. On t a colored mill to see is dark and ed with a ignited and on rang out building was ed instantly 7 days later man named d killed by e mill. Mr. st saw mill nt limits of

first school  
1805 in a log  
present site  
the teacher

The settlement of the Rev. John Alderson and his brother-in-law, William Morris, has already been noticed. Thomas Smithson, another brother-in-law, was probably the third settler in the district. He came about two years after the first named and reared his cabin just over the ridge, probably one mile distant, in a southerly direction, from the present town of Alderson. Wilson Jones, another very early settler, built his cabin on the summit of the mountain, overlooking the town, near the present site of the residence of George Alderson, Esq. Other early settlers were James Hardy, John Alford, Thomas Alford, Jackson Alford and John Hall. James Hardy was once out hunting and was discovered by a roving band of Indians, who at once pursued him; he ran more than a mile and finally distanced his pursuers. The scope of country over which he passed was for many years known as "Hardy's Run."

The first grist mill was built in 1803, and had a capacity for grinding about twenty bushels per day. Joseph Haynes built the first saw mill in the year 1806. It was a primitive affair, having a capacity of from 400 to 500 feet per day. The first school was taught in 1797 by James Taylo, and the second by John Walker. The organization of the first church has been noticed in the general history of the county.

man named  
rd killed by  
e mill. Mr.  
rst saw mill  
nt limits of

first school  
5 in a log  
resent site  
ie teacher  
l Harper.  
l logs, a  
by ridge  
ick slabs  
present  
hools, in  
d pupils  
English

T

western  
name  
It is  
nbrier  
Creek  
h by  
mers

maynes built the first saw mill in the  
year 1806. It was a primitive affair,  
having a capacity of from 400 to 500  
feet per day. The first school was  
taught in 1797 by James Taylo, and  
the second by John Walker. The  
organization of the first church has  
been noticed in the general history of  
the county.

## THE TOWN OF ALDERSON

Derives its name from the Alderson family, in whose possession the land on which it stands was for nearly a hundred years. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of Greenbrier river, and directly on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. The town was surveyed and platted in 1871 by Elliott Vawter, ex-surveyor of lands for Monroe county and ex-member of the West Virginia State senate. George W. Nickell purchased the first lot, M. L. Harwood the second, J. J. Hughs the third and Abram E. T. Scruggs the fourth. M. L. Harwood built the first dwelling and was the first shoemaker. J. J. Hughs was the first blacksmith after the town was laid out, but many years before there had been a shop on

the lot now the property of Jesse Jones, and at present occupied by the store-house of his son, Andrew J. Jones. The first hotel was built in 1872. It is now the property of John W. Alderson. Dr. Benjamin F. Irons was the first physician after the founding of the town, but Dr. Thomas G. Clay had resided and practiced in the vicinity many years before. Lewis F. Watts was the first merchant; A. E. T. Scruggs was the second, he began business in 1871; George W. Nickell and L. T. Dickey, doing business under the firm name was changed to Nickell & Jones. Morgan Conner and B. F. Jones were the first druggists. B. A. Knapp was the first jeweler, and W. L. Lynch the first resident minister. The first church building (Presbyterian) was begun in 1873 and completed in 1875.

The town was incorporated in October, 1880, at which time the first officers were as follows: Mayor, A. E. T. Scruggs; recorder, George Alderson; councilmen, William Boa, W. L. Barksdale, J. L. Fainer, J. G. Loban and C. W. Vandergrift; marshal, I. E. Bare. The present ones are: Mayor, S. R. Hill; recorder, A. J. Jones; councilmen, M. M. Ogg, Tayler Mann, C. W. Vandergrift, George W. Pleasants and Dr. J. B. Speer; marshal, I. E. Bare; street commissioner, William Boa.

Is bounded on the north by Wolf Creek. Union and ...

officers were: recorder, George Alderson; councilmen, William Hoar, W. L. Harkdale, J. L. Palmer, J. G. Lashan and C. W. Vandergriff; marshal, I. E. Bare. The present ones are: Mayor, S. R. Hill, recorder, A. J. Jones; councilmen, M. M. Ogg, Taylor Mann, C. W. Vandergriff, George W. Pleasants and Dr. J. H. Speer; marshal, I. E. Bare; street commissioner, William Hoar.

exemplary habits  
descendants of  
the voice of the  
wilderness.

When the w  
he listened  
occurrences of  
have been tran  
to generation  
two or three u

is bounded on the north by Wolf Creek, Union and Sweet Spring districts; east by Giles county, Virginia; south by Red Sulphur Springs district, and west by Summers county. Indian creek is the principal stream because of the incidents occurring upon its banks it is inseparably connected with the pioneer history of this region. It was here that, with the exception of the Big Levels about Lewisburg, the first settlements in Southwestern Virginia. It was here, in the year 1770, that Adam Mann, Jacob Mann, Valentine Cook, John Miller, George Miller and Isaac Pstall erected what was known as Manns fort. It stood on the farm now owned by Baldwin Ballard. Here for many years these pioneers and their families took refuge from the barbarous and relentless foe who carried death and destruction wherever they went. Within the walls of this fortress was celebrated the first marriage that ever occurred in this

About the  
Bradshaws m  
and late in t  
attacked by  
wife and h  
children ear  
horrid work  
morning aft  
hunters, w  
with the si  
which were  
John Miller  
They proc  
horrid but  
continued  
in the eve  
savages ne  
river, now  
resolved,  
daybreak  
arrived, t  
upon the  
along th  
savages  
seventh

the property of James  
 owned occupied by the  
 his son, Andrew J.  
 hotel was built in  
 the property of John  
 Benjamin F. Lewis  
 physician after the  
 war, but Dr. Thomas  
 and practiced in  
 years before, Lewis  
 was merchant; A. E.  
 second, he began  
 George W. Nickell  
 his business under  
 bought to Nickell  
 owner and R. F.  
 druggists, B. A.  
 water, and W. L.  
 nt minister. The  
 cothyetarian was  
 opoled in 1875,  
 incorporated in  
 h time the first  
 / Marvin, A. F.  
 orge Alderson;  
 Bea, W. L.  
 J. G. Urban  
 marshal, J. E.  
 ne Marvin, S.  
 L. Jones;  
 Taylor Mann,  
 W. Pleasant  
 d, J. L. Hove,  
 in this

section of Virginia. The bride was  
 Christanna, the daughter of Valentine  
 Cook; the groom was Philip Hammond,  
 as brave a man as any whose name  
 appears on the pages of frontier  
 history. It was he who, in company  
 with John Pryor in 1778, ran from  
 Point Pleasant to Donnallys fort in  
 Greenbrier, and gave the alarm in time  
 to save the settlement from sharing the  
 same fate of that on Muddy creek in  
 1763. The first white child born on the  
 waters of Indian creek was Michael  
 Swope, several of whose descendants  
 still reside within the limits of this  
 district.

Revs. John Alderson (Baptist), Jacob  
 Cook and a Mr. Chambers were the  
 first to proclaim the glad tidings of  
 "peace on earth and good will to  
 man" to the inhabitants of this then  
 remote region, and how well they did  
 their work is shown by the general  
 records of a century ago, and by the  
 exemplary habits and character of the  
 descendants of those who first heard  
 the voice of these evangelists of the  
 wilderness.

When the writer visited this section  
 he listened to many recitals of  
 occurrences of pleasurable days, which  
 have been transmitted from generation  
 to generation, but the production of  
 two or three must suffice.

About the year 1781 there lived on  
 Bradshaw's run a family named Wicks

escaped.  
 and carry  
 they grew  
 About  
 Cook was  
 ground  
 and he  
 some d  
 surprise  
 them i  
 seven  
 and he  
 to acc  
 a poin  
 reside  
 gun a  
 for t  
 return  
 them  
 they  
 stood  
 appr  
 show  
 So v  
 he c  
 bare





escaped. The children were unbound, and carried back to Manns fort, where they grew to an adult age.

About the year 1785, Valentine Cook was engaged in clearing a piece of ground near the fort; he had his gun and horse with him, but they were some distance from him, and he was surprised upon looking around to see them in the possession of a party of seven Indians. Having secured the gun and horse, they compelled the owner to accompany them up Indian Draft to a point near where Elijah Vass now resides. There they gave him a broken gun and an old grey mare in exchange for his, and then motioned him to return, but he did not understand them, thinking that if he attempted it they would kill him. He therefore stood still until one of the savages approached him, gave him a kick and shoved him in the direction of the fort. So with the old broken gun and mare he returned, perfectly satisfied with his bargain.

## RED SULPHUR DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme southwestern

approach  
youth, so  
early Spa

Lies i  
which r  
is boun  
Creek d  
south, l  
Creek.  
Union-  
the hist

The  
to hav  
brothe  
Alexan  
count  
appear  
of Un  
twent  
not l  
other  
throu  
Tenne  
and  
little  
Sav  
with

approached him, gave him a kick and shoved him in the direction of the fort. So with the old broken gun and mare he returned, perfectly satisfied with his bargain.

## RED SULPHUR DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Springfield district; east and south, by Giles county, Virginia; west, by Summers county. The central and southern portion is drained by Brush creek and its tributaries, the principal of which are Rich creek and Scotts branch. Along the northern border flows Hans creek, a tributary of Indian creek.

The first settler within the present limits of this district, was Christian Peters, who reached his mountain home and reared his cabin in this then wilderness country, about the year 1770. From him the village of Peterstown takes its name, as does also the far-famed mountain range which here forms the dividing line between the old commonwealth and her daughter, West Virginia.

The district derives its name from the celebrated Red Sulphur Spring, the fame of which extends beyond the ocean and through out Europe. Persons suffering from pulmonary disease are more especially benefitted, and many who were unable to walk have been in a short space of time greatly improved. Here is perhaps to be found the nearest

of Union as early as twenty-two years ago, not long remain, others he made through what is Tennessee, then and in 1774 settled near where Soon after he sold portion of his land their cabins one where Major F resides.

It was in this Rehoboth Church the first ever and probably Church building mountains. Its logs were "hewn, while the and daubed." the worshiper church with the prepared in ca Indians.

## SWEET

Lies in the the county, north by Al east, by Cra and west by districts. It county, but inhabitants general use The reason

children were unbound, took to Manns fort, where a adult age.

In year 1785, Valentine was in clearing a piece of the fort; he had his gun in him, but they were from him, and he was looking around to see possession of a party of having secured the gun compelled the owner to turn up Indian Draft to ere Elijah Vass now y gave him a broken ey mare in exchange y motioned him to did not understand t if he attempted it him. He therefore ne of the savages ve him a kick and rection of the fort. ken gun and mare y satisfied with his

approach to the fountain of perpetual youth, so long sought after by the early Spanish voyagers and explorers.

### UNION DISTRICT

Lies in the center of the county, for which reason it is called the "hub." It is bounded on the north by Second Creek district; west, by Sweet Spring; south, by Springfield, and west of Wolf Creek. The history of the town of Union—given elsewhere in this work—is the history of this district.

The first permanent settlers appear to have been James Alexander and his brother-in-law, Michael Erskine. Mr. Alexander was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in the year 1750, and appears to have visited the present site of Union as early as 1772, when but twenty-two years of age. But he did not long remain. In company with others he made an extended journey through what is now Kentucky and Tennessee, then returned to Augusta, and in 1774 came and permanently settled near where Union now stands. Soon after he sold to Michael Erskine a portion of his land, and both reared their cabins one mile north of Union, where Major Henry Robinson now resides.

It was in this district that the "Old Rehoboth Church" once stood. It was the first ever erected in the county, and probably the first Methodist Church building west of the Alleghany mountains. It was built in 1786. The logs were "seutched," or roughly hewn, while the cracks were "chinked and daubed." Long after it was built the worshipers carried their guns to church with them, that they might be prepared in case of an attack from the Indians.

bounded on the north by his land, and both reared their cabins one mile north of Union, where Major Henry Robinson now resides.

The central portion of this district that the "Old Rehoboth Church" once stood. It was the first ever erected in the county, and probably the first Methodist Church building west of the Alleghany mountains. It was built in 1786. The logs were "scutched," or roughly hewn, while the cracks were "chinked and daubed." Long after it was built the worshipers carried their guns to church with them, that they might be prepared in case of an attack from the Indians.

## SWEET SPRING DISTRICT

Lies in the extreme eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Alleghany county, Virginia; east, by Craig county; south by Giles, and west by Union and Second Creek districts. It was once a part of Craig county, but on petition of its inhabitants was, by an act of the general assembly, annexed to Monroe. The reason for this action, as set forth

in the petition, was that there were several mountain ranges, among them Potts mountains, to cross in order to reach New Castle, the countyseat of Craig, and if the change were made they might reach the seat of justice of Monroe over a road of quite an easy grade.

It was here that the first surveys in the county were made. The first land located and surveyed was a tract of 154 acres, including the Sweet Springs, by John Lewis, in the year 1760. On the 25th day of September, 1760, a tract of 490 acres was surveyed for John Dickinson, and in 1770, a tract of 1,220 acres, including the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, was surveyed for Thomas and Andrew Lewis, sons of John Lewis. James Moss was the first permanent settler. He built his cabin near the Sweet Springs in the year 1760.

PERSONAL HISTORY  
DEPARTMENT OF SECOND

John Dickinson, and in 1770, a tract of 1,220 acres, including the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, was surveyed for Thomas and Andrew Lewis, sons of John Lewis. James Moss was the first permanent settler. He built his cabin near the Sweet Springs in the year 1760.

## PERSONAL HISTORY

### DEPARTMENT OF SECOND CREEK DISTRICT

JACOB T. BLACK—born in Cabell county, (then) Virginia, January 4, 1842, and Ingabo C. Nickles, born in Monroe county, August 24, 1841, were united in marriage in Monroe county on the 25th of October, 1865. They are settled upon a farm he owns and tills in Second Creek district, and with them are their six children: Lelia T., born February 28, 1867; Peoria K., October 13, 1868; Mary V., May 16, 1871; John Cary, November 30, 1873; William T., May 8, 1877; Stella J., June 2, 1879. The parents of Jacob T. Black are Andrew and Nancy (Swann) Black, now residents in Teays Valley, Putnam county, West Virginia. John A. and Mary Jane (Patton) Nickles, the parents of Mrs. Black, were born and raised in Monroe county, and are still living here. The great grandfather of Mrs. Black was one of the earliest settlers in Monroe county, coming here from Ireland. She had two brothers in the Confederate army, one in the 27th Virginia Infantry. "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, and the other in the 14th Cavalry. One was wounded in the arm in the fight at Georgetown, but

Isabella (Miller) Hawkins, now senior member of the firm conducting the firm conduct prosperous trade in merchandise. Post Office, Grove, Monroe county.

S. TAYLOR HAWKINS and Elizabeth Moses and Elizabeth who were long residents of Monroe county, West Virginia, deceased. He was born in Monroe county, November 18, 1841, and was united in marriage to Lemons, who was born June 18, 1842. (McDowell) Leroy still honored in Monroe county. Mrs. Hedrick and J., born July 26, 1872; baby died unnamed; 1875; Judson Effie E., July 23, 1875, died unnamed marriage Mr. Monroe county substantial business. Since West Virginia

### SAMUEL

Albert Joseph Hanna, was born June 8, 1831, 1882.

were  
them  
to  
it of  
rade  
e of  
easy

in  
nd  
of  
gs,

On

a

or

of

it

or

f

t

l

l

both survive the war, Jacob T. Black was a member of Company E, 11th Virginia Cavalry, the first two years of the war, and the remainder of the war he was a member of Jackson's battery of Horse Artillery. He was made prisoner at Point Pleasant in 1862, and taken to Gallipolis, Ohio, thence to Wheeling. His post office address is Glaks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

HERAM HENDERSON HAWKINS is the eldest son of Archibald McDowell Hawkins and Isabella (Miller) Hawkins, both born in Monroe county. He was born in this county near the village of Rocky Point, in which he now resides, on the 2d of April, 1857, and has been in the mercantile business since 1875. He is now senior member of the firm of Hawkins, Gray & Co., of Rocky Point, the firm conducting a large and prosperous trade in general merchandise. Post office address, Glaks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

TAYLOR HEDRICK is a son of

included in the  
Springs, was surveyed  
Andrew Lewis, sons of  
James Moss was the first  
settler. He built his cabin  
wet Springs in the year

in which 1857, and has been in the  
of April, 1857, and has been in the  
mercantile business since 1875. He is  
now senior member of the firm of  
Hawkins, Gray & Co., of Rocky Point,  
the firm conducting a large and  
prosperous trade in general  
merchandise. Post office address, Sinks  
Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

# VAL HISTORY ENT OF SECOND DISTRICT

ACK-born in Cabell  
Virginia, January 4,  
C. Nickles, born in  
August 24, 1841, were  
in Monroe county  
October, 1865. They  
farm he owns and  
district, and with  
children: Lelia T.,  
1867; Peoria K.,  
May 16,  
ember 30, 1873;  
7; Stella J., June  
of Jacob T. Black  
(Swann) Black,  
Valley, Putnam  
John A. and  
Nickles, the  
were born and  
y, and are still  
grandfather of  
f the earliest  
, coming here  
to brothers in  
e in the 27th  
Stonewall"  
other in the  
unded in the  
rown, but

S. TAYLOR HEDRICK—is a son of  
Moses and Elizabeth (McVey) Hedrick,  
who were long residents of Greenbrier  
county, West Virginia, and are now  
deceased. He was born in Greenbrier  
county, November 5, 1848, and in  
Monroe county, November 9, 1869, he  
was united in marriage with Martha A.  
Lemons, who was born in this county,  
June 18, 1842. Abram and Elizabeth  
(McDowel) Lemons, her parents, are  
still honored residents here. Mr. and  
Mrs. Hedrick are the parents of: Minnie  
J., born July 11, 1870; Asa A., May  
26, 1872; babe born April 18, 1874,  
died unnamed; Nannie L., August 16,  
1875; Judson W., August 5, 1877;  
Effie E., July 9, 1879; Maggie R.,  
February 23, 1882; twin of Maggie,  
died unnamed. In the year of his  
marriage Mr. Hedrick made his home in  
Monroe county, and he is one of the  
substantial farmers of Second Creek  
district, also engaging in the lumber  
business. Sinks Grove, Monroe county,  
West Virginia, is his postoffice address.

SAMUEL BROWN HANNA—son of  
Albert Joseph and Sarah Rebecca  
Hanna, was born in Greenbrier county,  
June 8, 1857. His mother died March  
31, 1882, and his father is still living in

father is still a  
One brother  
served in  
through the  
brother, N  
the same  
and is ne  
Hanna ha  
Methodist  
seven year  
years a  
Church. I  
his farm  
Creek di  
his post  
Monroe

BEN  
M. D.—  
county;  
of his  
Irons,  
county  
grandf  
Monr  
years  
among  
settler  
broth  
Conf  
the la  
A. B  
Mon  
June  
Sara  
mar  
unio  
Apr  
Nov  
Oct  
Nov



Greenbrier county. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Second Creek district, Monroe county, buying large tracts of land in this and Greenbrier counties, following farming and grazing for many years and dying at the age of eighty-three years possessed of a large estate. In Irish Corner district, Greenbrier county, August 10, 1880, Samuel B. Hanna was united in marriage with Malinda Susan Rodgers, who was born in Greenbrier county August 11, 1858. Mary, their daughter, was born August 12, 1881. Eli Rodgers, born in 1810, and Charlotte Rodgers, born in 1818, were the parents of Mrs. Hanna. Her father died April 22, 1881. Her mother is still a resident in Greenbrier county. One brother of Samuel B. Hanna served in the Confederate army through the war, and Mrs. Hanna's brother, Nathan P. Rodgers, served in the same war, 14th Virginia Cavalry, and is now living in Missouri. Mr. Hanna has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) for seven years, and his wife has been ten years a member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife settled upon his farm containing 22 acres in Second Creek district February 23, 1883, and his postoffice address is Snake Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

December 27, 1881. T. Mrs. Irons are Thomas (Hinchman) Johnson, and raised in Monroe county was here born August 1880. He has been elected by the Democratic house of delegates in 1880. He has been successfully engaged physician and surgeon address at Pickaway West Virginia.

CHARLES HOGSHEAD—born May 29, 1843, was Hunter Hogshead, one of the earliest settlers of the earliest settlers his father coming from Augusta county, grandfather of Charles Irish descent, married about the year 1840 seven sons and settled for life in number are now Hogshead entered service at the outbreak and served until He was a member Battalion, and never made took a cold engagements married Mary, Lucretia (Hanna)

years a member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife settled upon his farm containing 82 acres in Second Creek district February 23, 1883, and his postoffice address is Sinks Grove, Monroe county, West Virginia.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IRONS,**  
M. D.—was born and raised in Monroe county, December 26, 1843 the date of his birth, and John and Susannah Irons, who were also natives of Monroe county, his parents. Thomas Irons, the grandfather of Dr. Irons, came to Monroe county about seventy-five years ago, from Scotland, and was among the earliest and most prominent settlers here. William Y. Irons, oldest brother, and Benjamin F. served in the Confederate army during the whole of the late war, members of Capt. Thomas A. Bryan's battery, which was raised in Monroe county. In Monroe county, June 25, 1873, Benjamin F. Irons and Sarah Amanda Johnson were united in marriage, and the children of their union are five: Otey Johnson, born April 24, 1874; Sarah Helen, November 3, 1875; Frank Ernest, October 14, 1877; Minerva Susan, November 22, 1879; Lula May,

... at  
Hogshead  
service at  
and serve  
He was a  
Battalion,  
and never  
took a  
engagen  
married  
Lucretia  
26, 183  
father is  
her motl  
age of si  
Mr. and  
Adalee,  
Ann, t  
Hogshea  
with the  
husband  
dying i  
children  
Jane V  
in this  
is farm  
with p  
Monroe

JOH  
Second  
is om  
residen  
birth w  
and h

father was  
in what is  
t, Monroe  
of land in  
following  
any years  
ghty-three  
estate. In  
Greenbrier  
amuel B.  
age with  
was born  
1, 1858.

n August  
n 1810,  
n 1818,  
na. Her  
mother  
county.

Hanna  
army  
Hanna's  
erved in  
Cavalry,  
ri. Mr.  
of the  
uth for  
en ten  
yterian

December 27, 1881. The parents of  
Mrs. Irons are Thomas and Minerva  
(Hinchman) Johnson, who were born  
and raised in Monroe county, and she  
was here born August 5, 1847. Dr.  
Irons represented Monroe county in  
the house of delegates two years,  
lected by the Democratic party in  
1880. He has been some years  
successfully engaged in practice as  
physician and surgeon, with post office  
address at Pickaway, Monroe county,  
West Virginia.

C H A R L E S A L E X .  
HOGSHEAD—born in Monroe county,  
May 29, 1843, was a son of James  
Hunter Hogshead, who was a son of one  
of the earliest settlers in this county,  
his father coming here at an early date  
from Augusta county, Virginia. This  
grandfather of Charles A., who was of  
Irish descent, married Mary Smith,  
about the year 1799, and they had  
seven sons and two daughters. All  
settled for life in Monroe county, but a  
number are now deceased. Charles A.  
Hogshead entered the Confederate  
service at the outbreak of the civil war,

He has been ten  
he presbyterian  
settled upon  
acres in Second  
23, 1883, and  
Sinks Grove,  
ginia.

IN IRONS,  
d in Monroe  
43 the date  
d Susannah  
of Monroe  
s Irons, the  
came to  
eventy-five  
and was  
prominent  
ns, oldest  
ved in the  
whole of  
Thomas  
raised in  
county,  
rons and  
united in  
of their  
n, born  
Helen,  
Fred,  
son,  
May.

are now deceased. Charles A. Hogshead entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the civil war, and served until the army disbanded. He was a member of the 26th Virginia Battalion, and never seriously wounded and never made prisoner, although he took a soldier's part in all the engagements of his regiment. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Lucretia (Jones) Charlton, born June 26, 1837, in Monroe county. Her father is still a resident in this district, her mother died June 19, 1879, at the age of sixty-five years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hogshead are two: Lola Adalee, born April 5, 1872, and Sarah Ann, born January 1, 1875. Mrs. Hogshead was a widow at her marriage with the subject of this sketch, her first husband, whose name was Vunstavern, dying in 1863, and leaving her two children, Thomas C. and Elizabeth Jane Vunstavern. Both are now living in this district. Charles Alex. Hogshead is farming in Second Creek district, with post office address at Pickaway, Monroe county, West Virginia.

JOHN B. HOGSHEAD—born in Second Creek district, Monroe county, is one of the prosperous farming residents of the district at this date. His birth was on the 20th of August, 1848, and his parents were James Hunter